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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,220—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1890.

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OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands. Prices.
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"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle
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"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"
} Rs. 21 Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	J. Nantes	12th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	19th ,,
				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	900	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4236	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	18th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Whaler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	B. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	15th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6302	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	13th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

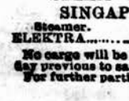
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROHILLA	3511	800	F. Speck	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th August, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
PO	...	...	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 202-8 Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 9th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcicle	4,900	600	21st Sept. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
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1st September, 1890.

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[illegible]9, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST & CUTCH MANDVI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 5th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

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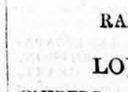
S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 4th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1890. Agents

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



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Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1.—To receive and consider the audited Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 30th November 1889.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in room of Mr. A. McHinch who retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. A. Robertson.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 10th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee.

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ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
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HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

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THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

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CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

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NOTICES.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1890, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 4th September next, to shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 27th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant, to the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,

The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1890.

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A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum long felt by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points, felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general readers who are fond of the noble language.

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Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculean work itself.

It is dedicated to H. E. the late Governor, Lord Reay.

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A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

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OFFERS WANTED, for a very strong and pucka built property situate, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade, known as Victoria Hotel. The property commands an entirely Westerly view and sea breeze, and is of the best design. Offers open till 20th September, 1890. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to "F. C. K.," care of this paper.

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DESCRIPTION.	Feet.	Inches.
Length over all	88	0
Beam	16	6
Depth moulded	8	0
Draft with coals, provisions and water	5	6

Rig, Topsail schooner

Engines—Inverted direct acting screw engines of 15 horse power.

Cylinders 14 inches with 12 inches stroke.

A deposit of Rs. 500 to be made with each tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Sale to be confirmed by the Collector of the District.

The vessel can be viewed and all information given personally or by letter on application to the undersigned.

T. H. BAKER,
Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries.

Tuticorin, Pearl Fishery Office, 23rd August, 1890.

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AT
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A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.

WANTED, an ARAB or WALER chargers up to 13 stone and quiet on parade.

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"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette. 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75 ; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq : Calcutta ; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 57, New Oxford Street, London, England.

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RESERVE FUND	$5,482,127·2
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,462·50

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HEAD OFFICE—38, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£833,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

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For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

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warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

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Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6
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Folders or "Pince-Nez"	from "	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks	"	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	"	24
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	"	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	"	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	"	25
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Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins	from Rs.	3
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Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts... " 25

Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable... " 20

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LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says : "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion ; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

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Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says : "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
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THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
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Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

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Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0 0
" 1885	£988,156	0 0
" 1888	£956,089	0 0
" 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium entered.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,368,407 9 5
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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Hummum Street.

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First insertion	As.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 910
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	5	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Bezonchee)	300	1,100	1,100	60	820¶
Apollo	750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	230
Bullion	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	550
Broach Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	395¶
East India	250	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 50	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sahapathy	200	450	all	50	500xd
Bengali Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	450
Khansama	750	100	all	..	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Maphandpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Motwell Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	165
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	100
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	.. 0	200
Volkart	..	1,000			675
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Unitted	900	1,000	1,000	25	710
BombayCotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	305
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	915
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	915
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	610
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	460xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	530
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	40	830
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	520xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	908	500	500	..	380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamabed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12	247½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	550
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,180
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	20	625
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	340
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,320
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	11,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	300
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	610
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	5	690
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000		640
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	14	105xd
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	46
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay &Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	835
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	800
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 xcd
Kemp & Co	14,000	200	175	26½	353
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	400	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co.,	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Planning	16,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Pe of Firoln	250	16,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,550
Flour	2,500	100	100	..	60
dy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
thwell and ustin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
acher and	2,000	500	all	85	1,020
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	20
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	4100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	4 18	..	do.	420

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Football, Y. M. C. A, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m., Trial Team *vs.* All-comers.
Methodist Episcopal Conference, Bowen Memorial Church, 11 a. m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Eiffel Tower (s), from Barry; and Bryn Glass (s), Middlesborough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; Huzara (s), London, &c.; Rufford Hall (s), Karachi; and Cape Colonna (s), Hinjam.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Rufford Hall and the s.s. Huzara left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 30th August, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 32,830, in the total earnings.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.—Mr. W. Hoffmann was the winner in the fourth section of the chess tournament, Sassoon Institute.

MISSING BOYS.—Jetha Hunsraj, aged 6 years, and Soodia Tookaram, aged 8 years, have been reported to the police to be missing since Tuesday lost.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match this evening for the Rovers' Football Club, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

LOST.—Hemraj Lukmidass, residing at Mandavie, reports that his daughter, aged 5 years, lost a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 110, somewhere between his residence and Chowpatty, on Tuesday last.

THEOSOPHICAL.—Mr. Bertram Keightley, M.A., of the London Lodge of the Theosophical Society, has come to India for theosophic work, and will stay in Bombay for a week, during which time there will be daily meetings at the Society's Rooms, 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, at 5-30 each evening, which will be open to all.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—This evening, weather permitting, there will be music on the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-45 p.m. The following programme will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College, at 5-45:—

Trompeten.....March.....Plateel.
Overture.....Fra Diavolo.....Auber.
Valse .....Toreador .....Royle.
Selection.....Paul Jones .....Planquette.
Mazurka.....Dark Eye .....Fahrbach.
Galop.....Bruder Lusting.....Budik.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT THE FRERE ROAD MUSAFFERKHANA.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Stanford charged Mudad Karim and Kooshna Bagnath, with the theft of a considerable amount of wearing apparel, the property of two Mahomedans, who resided in the Frere Road Musafferkhana. It having been clearly established in evidence that the articles were misappropriated on the night of Monday last his Worship committed the prisoners, who admitted previous convictions, to the Common Jail for twelve and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Vol. Band, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45, (weather permitting.)

Overture...Rosamunde .....Schubert.
Valse .....Songs of the Thames.....Gung'l.
Fantasia...United Service (on Irish Melodies).....Jutton.
Valse .....Albertha .....Strauss.
Selection...Reminiscences of Scotland..Godfrey.
Galop .....Always joyful.....Hecker.
God Bless the Prince of Wales.
Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POCKET-PICKING AT A POLO MATCH.—Whilst the attention of a Hindoo, named Narayen Bhicaji, was directed to the interesting game of polo on the Maidan, on Tuesday evening, Narayen Urjoon, another individual of the same caste and bill collector, slipped his hand into his neighbour's pocket and drew forth a pocket handkerchief, in a corner of which was knotted Rs. 10-8. The action was quick and clean and escaped the notice of Bhicajee. He succeeded in getting clear of the spectators, but before he had gone far he was stopped by the complainant who was informed of his loss, and the handkerchief and cash were recovered. Urjoon who admitted the offence and had undergone a previous conviction for two years was charged by Inspector Stanford yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Dillon charged Moti Rutna, a vagrant, with the theft of property, valued at Rs. 65. On the morning of the 28th of August the accused was arrested in the act of breaking open the door of a house, in Bholeshwar, with implements of house-breaking. Budda Dowlatram, the complainant, was called and indentified his property. The prisoner who is an old offender and had had several previous convictions promised to amend his ways. The Magistrate, in sentencing him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, reminded the prisoner that if he should be brought before him again after the expiration of his term of imprisonment he would be compelled to commit him to the High Court, where he might probably receive a sentence of transportation for the natural term of his life.

A "CHAPTER" OF THEFTS.—Before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Butterfield charged Kanjee Mooljee with the thefts, in three separate instances, of a clock, a purse, and a cap, aggregating in value to Rs. 25. In the evidence recorded it was conclusively proved that the prisoner was an habitual thief. The Magistrate, in convicting the culprit who admitted his offence, sentenced him to an accumulated term of eleven weeks' hard labour.—A young Hindoo lad, named Jumnadass Wullubdass and a native of Bhownugger, was placed by the same inspector before his Worship on three charges of the thefts of a watch and two silver chains, amounting in cost to Rs. 50. These articles were taken from some clothes that were left hanging against the walls in the complainants' dwellings. The youthful prisoner who pleaded guilty was at the request of his father committed to the Sassoon Reformatory for a period of five years.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Mustan Tank, respecting the death of Rujub Abdoolakhan, a tailor, aged 18 years. On Tuesday evening, while bathing at the tank steps, he accidentally slipped and fell into deep water, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded. Another inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Belvedere Hill Road, Mazagon, respecting the death of a Hindoo lad, aged 6 years, named Narayen Gungaram. Deceased was the son of a barber, named Gungaram and lived with his parents in that locality. On Tuesday afternoon deceased and another boy named Mahadoo were playing near a well by their house, when deceased got on the low parapet well and stooped down to seize a paper kite that got entangled to the wall. In doing so he fell into the well. Mahadoo raised an alarm. The police went there and got a man, named Khere Dhil, a dock labourer, to dive into the well and recover the body of the deceased. Life was then extinct. There was about 30 feet of water in the well. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
For Judgment.

58-90—Little S F and N—The Delhi and Northern Indian Flour Mills Co *vs.* Sheonarayen Runglal and others—Tyabji and D.
Postponed Long Causes.
551-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Dwarkadas Shamjee *vs* Lilladhur Shamjee and others—H C and B, T and D, and F and R Part heard.
189-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Bapty Brothers *vs* The Bombay Flour Mills Co—Crawford, B B and B.
577-89—Chalk, W and S—J J de Souza and another *vs* Sheriff Gangjee and another.
217-90—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner *vs* Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Conroy and B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 30.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A L Clay has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st July 1890.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission:—

Lieut. M W Douglas, BSC, 27th Bengal Infantry, and Lieut F E Bradshaw, BSC, 15th Bengal Infantry.

The services of Surgeon G H Baker, IMS, Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Justices of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Captain Warren Hastings, Mr Godwin Austen and Captain E V Garrett.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies.

The Reverend William John Wickins, Calcutta Diocese; and The Reverend William Boycott Handford, Lahore Diocese.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr A de Flesch as Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay.

Lieut J Manners Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class (seconded), and Officer in Command of the Infantry at Gilgit, is appointed to officiate as British Agent at Gilgit in addition to his other duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A G A Durand, or until further orders.

Lieutenant H L Goodenough, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Erinpura, in addition to his other duties vice Captain R A. Cole, and with effect from the 10th August 1890.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—Consequent on the deputation of Lieut L Impey, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class on special duty with his Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar.

Lieut S F Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain A F DeLaessoe, CMG, CIE, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Commissioner of Ajmere.

Captain L S Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant F W P Maodonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J L Kaye, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Lieutenant M A Tighe, Officiating Political Assistant of the Class.

Lieutenant C A Kemball, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Lieutenant-Colonel H Wylie, CSI, Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Colonel V E Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Captain H M Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr A L P Tucker, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain G F Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant P T A Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Major A M Muir, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr A L P Tucker reverts from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Consequent on the reversion of Captain A F De Laessoe, CMG, CIE, to Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain L S Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain G F Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, reverts from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant P T A Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Major E A Fraser, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 23rd April 1890,—Captain W. H. Cornish, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Consequent on the return from special duty of Lieutenant L Impey, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C A Kemball, Bombay Staff Corps, reverts from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the continued employment of Mr G R Irwin, after appointment to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class, as Officiating Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr A L P Tucker, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant L Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Lieutenant-Colonel H Wylie, CSI, Political Agent of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds, Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

MISS NOT GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to the present favourable rate of EXCHANGE the undersigned has made considerable REDUCTION in the PRICES of his stock all round. The celebrated BEE TIME PIECES for Rs. 3, with Alarm Rs. 5-8 each.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker, 97, Meadow Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

OUR NEW PRICE LIST with REDUCED PRICES will be ready next month, till then we will allow 2 annas discount on purchases of Rs. 8 and upwards. —SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "STONE HOUSE." Well furnished, centrally situate. TO PARSEES—Re-opening of the LANGHOLM HOTEL, charges moderate. Excellent accommodation. Apply to NASSERWANJI DOSSABHOY, Colaba Sanatarium.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 : Postage, 4 Annas.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WANTED for a Mill in Ahmedabad, a competent CARDER, with a general knowledge of spinning. Good salary to a really first-class man. Apply stating terms to "K.," care of this paper.

WANTED a CLERK (European) with experience of Government work. Salary Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 100. Apply by letter to the DIRECTOR OF MARINE, Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., LD.—FOR SALE, 3 Warping MACHINES and 23 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

O. S. PEDRAZA, has REMOVED to ALBERT BUILDING, next door to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—A. JEEVANJEE & Co., 15, Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from F. N. KERTAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. FREKE Rs. 1-8 postage, annas 1.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—W. SHACKELL, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLE, by J. Wright, London, 9' by 4½' Slate Bed, Mahogany Stand, complete with 3 Balls, 12 Cues, 1 Rest, and 1 Marking Board. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE new improved GIANT ARISTON with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and Case [illegible] Rs. 120.—STEPHENSON & Co., Fort, Bombay.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A Splendid Choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses. New Designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

CALADIUMS, Gladioli, Begonias, Gloxinias, Loose Seeds, Garden Pumps and other Garden Sundries Price Lists free. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works ; Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of the very valuable library belonging to the late SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKUR Esq., B. A., C. S., Barrister-at-Law will be resumed on FRIDAY the 5th instant, from Lot No. 919.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th September, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 84 of 1889.
Jan Mahomed Khulakdina.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Rahimtoola Khulakdina and others.....Defendants.
(SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.)

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES WITH GINNING FACTORY AND A CHAWL AT ANJAR IN CUTCH.

By order of U. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th September, 1890, at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Anjar, in the dominion of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, estimated by guess to contain between 20,000 to 20,500 square yards, and enclosed by a fence and surrounded on all sides by land which is the property of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, together with a building used for the Ginning Factory and a chawl, now standing or being on the said piece or parcel of land, and all the fixtures, commons, waters, water-courses, sewers, privileges, easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or reputed as parcel thereof or appertaining thereto. Together also with all and singular the gins, ginning machines, steam-engines, boilers, mill-gear, millwright work, fixed and moveable machinery, on or about the said premises and hereinafter more particularly described namely :—

20 gins.
1 engine about 12 to 12 horse-power.
1 boiler.
1 lathes.
1 hand-power press for pressing docras and scales and weights, office furniture, trade fixtures, utensils, stores, fuel, &c., which may be on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 4th September 1890.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN,
LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... ½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... ½ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.

CONSOLS advanced ⅜ per cent. yesterday, say to 96¼ *ex div.* ; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills was ¼ per cent. lower, at 3⅜ per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, however, remaining at 3½ per cent. Bar Silver was unaltered ; and Reuter states that the New York quotation of 124½ given for the metal must refer to Silver Certificates, and that an explanation had been called for from London. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in each denomination, at £90⅛ and £91⅜, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was again ¼ per cent. lower at 107¼. About £1,25,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. French Rentes in Paris advanced further ¼ per cent., say to 95¾ ; Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·29½.

In General Produce the only further change wired is in Linseed, which was 3d. per quarter higher for Bombay seed both on the spot and to arrive at 47s. 3d. in the former position and 46s. 9d. in the latter, ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening ; Surats quiet; the Sales having improved to 10,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats. The price of Spot Mid.-American remained at 5 15-16d., but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for the nearest deliveries, and 1-32d. down in all the more distant positions, quotations now standing at 5 53-64d. for September, and 5 41-64d. for January-February. Prices of East Indian Cotton were unchanged except for "Good" Dholera, which was 1-16d. lower, at 4 7-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

On the reopening of the New York Market yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 11 cents ; but September Futures were 6 points lower, at 10·52 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports for the first two days of the new season were 34,000 bales, against 22,400 bales last year, and 13,600 bales the year before.

There has been rather more doing in our local Cotton Market to-day ; but the volume of business must still be called small, some 1,500 bales altogether having changed hands, of which about half was Khangaum, at Rs. 168½-76 ; and the rest Karanja, at Rs. 180 ; Dharwar, at Rs. 175 ; Sheagaum, at Rs. 171, Julgaum Ginned, at Rs. 180 ; Morbi, at Rs. 180 ; Nugger, at Rs. 165 ; and Amli Ginned, at Rs. 175 per candy. The feeling was still quiet, and prices unaltered.

WHEAT remains dull, and very little fresh business has transpired to-day, exporters being out of the market. We call quotations unchanged, but nominal to some extent in the absence of transactions to test them.

SEEDS.—A moderate business is reported in Linseed ; but the export enquiry for this description is hardly sustained, and half an anna of the late advance has been lost, Rs. 6-5-6 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt. being now quoted. In other kinds there is little or nothing doing, but prices are quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	422 bales.
Wheat	11,762 cwt.
Linseed	1,138 „
Rapeseed	656 „
Groundnuts	2,430 „
Castorseed	1,924 „

FREIGHTS are steady. There are takers of room in the market at last rates, but holders of tonnage are standing out for 6d. to 1s per ton advance.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 8 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 8⅝ for Demand, and 1s. 9d. for three months' sight Credits, and the same tone prevailed all day, while rates advanced 1-16d. on the opening quotations. Forward Telegraphic has been offered at 1s. 8 13-16d. for December-January transfer, and we quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8 ¼d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 13-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight	2·22.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further advance of 1-16 per cent. has been established to-day in the cash price of Fours, 103 7-16 having ruled to the close ; but for the settlement at the end of this month the rate has remained steady at 103½. For 4½ per cent. Paper 104¼ is still nominally quoted.

SHARES has shown a little more life to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Presidency Cotton Mill scrip ; of Rs. 10 in Imperial ; and of Rs. 5 each in Southern Mahratta, and Star of India ; and a decline of Rs. 30 in Mahalakshmi ; and of Rs. 5 in Connaught at our quotations. Karachi Press shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 820 ; Colaba Press are 45 lower, at Rs. 345. Phillips and Co. are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 65. Bapty Flour are Rs. 6 up, at Rs. 46. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 910 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Elektra, from Trieste, left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 3.

Mail steamer Arcadia from Australia arrived.
French Mail steamer Niemen from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8½ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 8⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account,	96⅛ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	90½
4½ per cent. „	91 5-8
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	54½d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd September, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	4	...	18	54
Teheran	3	11	59	2	7
Suez	3	2	...	1	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 3rd September, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	...	3
„ Karrachee	...	11	...	3
„ Madras	1	59	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 2,
10 p.m. ... 77·5
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3,
6 a.m. ... 77·0
10 a.m. ... 79·4
2 p.m. ... 82·4
6 p.m. ... 81·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MITCHELL.—August 14, at Elsham, South Kensington, London, Margaret Robertson Shaw, widow of the late Reverend James Mitchell, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, Poona, aged 71 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER.—August 27, at Bina, Central Provinces, the wife of J. Baker, of a daughter.
DUMPHY.—September 1, at Pallaveram, the wife of Colin Dumphy, of a daughter.
POGSON.—August 31, at Nungumbaukum High Road, Madras, the wife of W. N. Pogson, of a daughter.
PRENDERGAST.—August 25, at Murree, the wife of Colonel C. L. Prendergast, 25th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

DOBSON.—August 30, at Bellary, Mia, the wife of Surgeon G. M. Dobson, M.B., Army Medical Staff, and eldest daughter of A. Harrison, Esq., Drummlummon House, Caddock on Shannon, Ireland, aged 19 years and 8 months.
GORDON.—August 29, at Allahabad, Mr. J. Money Gordon, aged 63 years.
MORGAN.—August 25, at Ord Teral Tea Estate, C. F. Morgan, suddenly from malarial fever.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"OBSERVER."—Your complaint is much too vague, and cannot be published unless specific instances of the practices you name are cited.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1890.

IT is not often that a speech upon education possesses as much living interest as that in which the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has lately expounded the educational policy of his administration. The address was interesting, because Mr. Mackenzie had a good many solid and concrete facts to deal with ; and an account of what has actually been done is always more acceptable than a mere programme of excellent intentions. Mr. Mackenzie, however, has had his programme. Three years ago, in an address at Nagpur, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces laid down the general lines of the educational policy which he intended to follow. Mr. Mackenzie seems half to suspect that he is a "Philistine" in educational matters, and truth to say it would be difficult for him to clear himself from the suspicion. An administrator who can go down to an Arts College—in India of all countries in the world—and invite its managers to convert it into a technical school, may be thankful if some of his neighbours call him nothing worse than a Philistine. The epithet, nevertheless, needs to be written down into a description much less capable of misinterpretation. To judge from Mr. Mackenzie's educational programme he has been guilty of aiming at nothing worse than the imparting of a practical, useful, and common-sense character to the education that is given in the Central Provinces. He was disappointed when the managers of the Morris College declined to make such a change in their curriculum as would have fitted the youth of Nagpur to share in the industrial development of the province. He refrained, however, as he says, from authoritatively interfering "with the manufacture by the College of superfluous B. A.s." It is following its own course, and, we doubt not, is doing something at all events for the intellectual well-being of the people of the Central Provinces.

The educational development of the Provinces has, however, been chiefly sought for along widely different lines. A new turn, it seems, has been given to the whole system of provincial education, from primary up to high schools. The "downward filtration" principle must have been at a discount where the administration have shown as much concern for the primary schools as for the highest. The purpose which has been at work through all the changes and modifications devised by Mr. Mackenzie has been a distinctly practical one. The aim has been to bring the pupils into contact with things, and not merely with words, or, to use his own excellent phrase, to train the young mind to act and observe, and not merely to swallow. Accordingly, to begin at the beginning, the Kindergarten system has been introduced into the infant classes of primary schools. In many of the primary schools also drawing is being taught, the ultimate object being to make it a compulsory subject in all primary classes. Physical science will also ultimately be introduced in all primary schools, the intention being by means of object lessons to lead up to the elements of physical science. The rapidity with which the foundation of this part of the new educational structure is being laid is remarkable. The fact that the teachers of middle and primary schools have as yet learnt little of physical science is not allowed to stand in the way. Itinerant instructors go round to teach the teachers. The method, we suspect, is quite new in modern pedagogic science, though something like it has for ages existed in India as a means of religious propaganda. Then, as a further means of training boys rightly to use hand and eye, carpentry classes have been formed, and one will ultimately be attached to every middle school. The object, it is explained, is not to teach carpentry as a trade, but to give the pupils a manual dexterity which may be turned to account in a score of ways when they have left school. Land surveying is another subject which is being well taught in many of the middle schools. In the teaching of agriculture great things appear to have been done. An agricultural primer, translated into the three vernaculars of the Provinces, has been specially prepared by Mr. Fuller, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the subject has become so popular that even members of school committees have asked permission to attend the lessons. Here and there gardens are being provided in the vicinity of some of the higher schools, in which practical lessons will be given in the elements of agricultural science. The administration itself is already profiting by the teaching imparted in the agricultural school, since all the pupils who have passed the school examination have entered Government service in the Revenue Department. The advantage of having in that department officials acquainted with the theory and practice of agriculture cannot well be overestimated. A corresponding advantage is being derived from the engineering class, which has been in operation for over two years, and some of the best pupils of which have received appointment in the Public Works Department. Every care seems to be taken to give a thoroughly practical character to the instruction in the class, and the wonder is that a larger number have not yet made use of its advantages. A certain diffidence is necessary in estimating the advantage of a large outturn of law-students. We note the fact, however, that the law-classes at Nagpore and Jubbulpore are very numerous, and that the Chief Commissioner rejoices at the prospect of being able henceforth to supply the provincial bar entirely from provincial sources. It will be easier, however, to appreciate the Central Provinces Law School when proof has been given of its capacity to turn out a better class of men for judicial appointments.

From what we have said, it will be seen that Mr. Mackenzie's efforts to improve education in the Central Provinces have covered a wide area, and have been distributed through every grade of education. His doubts as to the advantage of a too liberal "manufacture of B. A.s" have not deterred him from giving due attention to higher education, though it is true that he is taking care that the humanities shall no longer have a preponderance in school and college life. He must be prepared for being told that in education, as in other things, it is necessary to be practical even in search of the practical. Doubts, for example, are sure to be expressed as to the advantage of teaching drawing in an Indian primary school. Even in England people still dispute the utility of this and not a few other so called ornamental subjects on the Board school curriculum, and there must be at least as much scepticism prevailing upon the point in India as there is at home. A good preliminary justification, however, for the experiment is that the Central Provinces boys are showing a marked aptitude for drawing, which is said to have a great fascination for native students. As to the colleges and high schools, it is obvious that they are much less dependent for the turn that is to be given to their activities upon the administration than upon the universities. The curriculum is determined by the policy of the University, and as we have seen, Mr. Mackenzie's attempt in the one case—that of the Morris College—to substitute the utilities for the humanities did not succeed. He lifts up his voice all the same against a university system which gives us, as he complains, hundreds of voluble pleaders and platform orators, but few "captains of industry." Not a few of those who read this interesting address will be thankful that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has no university within his jurisdiction whose policy in the capacity of Chancellor *ex-officio* he would be able to direct. There is much truth in his lamentation over the crowding of the bar and the rush for Government appointments, while all the great industries of the country are for the most part in English hands and are carried on with English capital. Does it follow, however, that it is to the University that we are to look, to bring about the long-expected industrial revival of India ? The Bombay University has as much as it can do to satisfactorily discharge its obligations to the single technical subject of medical education, and we should not look forward with confidence to the result of an endeavour to make it perform, in Mr. Mackenzie's words, "the function of directing and stimulating high education of all sorts, filling the place taken in England by South Kensington, the School of Mines, Owen's College, and other institutions of technical training." For some time to come, indeed, we should look with many misgivings upon any attempt to add to the functions of the Bombay University. However, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces appears before us in this address only incidentally in the capacity of a University reformer. He claims notice less in that capacity than as an originator and stimulator of good work in the humbler walks of education, and herein at all events he has done a good deal. His address at the Hislop College indeed derives whatever interest it possesses—and that is not a little—from the fact that it is less abounding in educational ideas than in educational facts and achievements, and for that reason we regard it as one of the most noteworthy deliverances of its kind that there has been for some time.

CALCUTTA is just now in the throes of a gold-mining gamble which threatens to turn not a few heads, and to empty not a few pockets. The gold that is to make millionaires of adventurous speculators is supposed to be here and there in Chota Nagpur ; but at present it is in Calcutta that people are making—and losing—their money out of the great gold boom. The latest price-list shows some remarkable rushes in shares. It is nothing to say that some of the shares went up last week twenty-five, thirty, and forty per cent. The shares of one concern, the Bengal Gold Company, rose from 5 to 10 in the week ; the Chota Nagpur from 5 to 8¼, and the Singbhoom and Manbhoom from 3½ to 6. The shares of one company are even at a premium of 1,000 per cent., its little capital of half a lakh having gone up in value to five lakhs. While this is so, it is no wonder that there is a rush of new adventures into the field. A seventh company, the *Englishman* tells us, sprang into existence on Saturday, the capital of four lakhs being subscribed in two hours ; an eighth company appeared on Sunday ; and already the prospectus of a ninth has been issued. We wish Calcutta joy of her amusement, the only redeeming feature in which is that it gives people something to talk about in what, financially and commercially speaking, is the dullest season we have had to pass through for many a year. For anything we know it may mark a reaction from the depressing dulness of the times, though even in that aspect the amusement may prove to be too dear. Thus far there is not a single company in the whole lot which is anything but a mere speculation. Geologically speaking, there is gold in Chota Nagpur, but that is all that can be said at present. Whether it is economically possible to work any of the ground in which its existence has been indicated is another question, and until light has been thrown by experiment upon that question none of the companies floated in Calcutta can be looked upon as safe or serious ventures. On the whole, the rain gauge betting in Bombay, which has lately been put down by legislation, seemed to offer a less risky means of speculation. There was at least a shower of rain to gamble upon. But in the case of these Bengal mining companies, which are springing up day after day, it is doubtful if there is anything so substantial even as that. The only question now is, how long the gamble can be kept up. Excitement feeds on excitement, and cannot last for ever. Sober moments must come by and by, and then we may prepare for a rushing down as rapid as the rushing up has been. Meanwhile, some one must be making a good deal of money, which is the same thing as saying that before accounts have been finally settled, some one must lose a good deal.

IT appears from a series of papers which have recently been forwarded to the Corporation, that Mr. Richardson was much too diffident as to his powers when some months since he discharged some vagrant lepers who were brought before him, expressing his regret that he could not compel them to go to a leper asylum. The question has indirectly come under the notice of Government, and has been by them referred to the Legal Remembrancer, who, in the course of a long minute, says that "the Ratnagiri Dinshaw Manockji Petit Hospital"—he might have added the Allbless Asylum at Trombay—"has recently been made a sanitarium for cases of leprosy under Section 1 of Bombay Act VI. of 1867, and leprosy has under Section 12 of the same Act been declared an infectious disease dangerous to life within the meaning and for the purposes of that Act. Lepers may, therefore, be compulsorily conveyed thither under magisterial order." In their Resolution on the subject Government instruct the Judicial Department to invite the attention of the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay to the opinion expressed by the Legal Remembrancer, upon which Government remark ; "Lepers can compulsorily be conveyed from the City of Bombay to the Leper Hospital at Ratnagiri or the Leper Home at Trombay, both these places having been established as sanitaria for the city of Bombay by Government notification." This settles the legal question so far as Bombay is concerned. But both the institutions named are of small capacity, and the practical question can be solved only when the home now in course of erection at Sion Causeway is completed.

THE Delhi and Kalka Railway will not be open as early as was anticipated. The Company had hoped that it would be ready for special traffic by the middle of next month, but the exceptionally heavy rains which flooded the surrounding country and covered the embankment, in some places, with water to a depth of three feet, have given the engineers a deal of unanticipated trouble, and some time will elapse before the embankment will be in a condition for traffic to pass over it. The line, when once it is in working order, will be of great public convenience, as it will save fifteen hours in the journey between Calcutta and Simla, and it will greatly accelerate communication from this side with Umballa and the country beyond. It is claimed for this line that mile for mile, and considering the nature of the country it passes through, it is the cheapest broad-gauge line that has yet been constructed in India.

HIS HIGHNESS the Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by his former Dewan and several followers, visited the Victoria Gardens, on Tuesday evening. The Superintendent, Mr. G. Carstensen, showed his Highness over the Gardens. His Highness expressed great interest in the history and development of the Gardens, in the construction of the new cages, the condition of the animals, &c., and also made enquiries relating to the expenditure and revenue of the Gardens. His Highness, in company with Dewan Bahadoor Luxmon Jugonnath, his late Prime Minister, and Dr. Nivens, also visited the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Mills, on Tuesday afternoon. He was received at the mill by Mr. Greaves, of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, who are the agents of the mill, and other directors. His Highness was shown over all the departments which he inspected with much minute and intelligent curiosity. Before leaving, the Maharaja expressed his thanks for the opportunity which had been given him by the proprietors to see the mill, and wished the mill, which has introduced a new industry in Bombay, every success. His Highness was decorated with flowers when he left.

ON the recommendation of the High Court, Government have been pleased to reduce the sentence passed on Kuvarbai, the accused in what is known as the "Tanna Scandal case," to two months' simple imprisonment ; and the sentence will expire on the 9th inst. She was recently tried and convicted by Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Sessions Judge of Tanna, of the offence of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 31st August in the Vehar Lake, was 88 cents as against 1 inch 26 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 85 inches 80 cents as against 77 inches 65 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 20 feet 75 cents, and at the end of the week 30 feet 95 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 26 feet 95 cents at the beginning of the week, and 27 feet 10 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 1 inch 06 cents, and the same date last year 2 inches 44 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 102 inches 17 cents, or 15 inches 46 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 57 feet 14 cents, or 5 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 56 feet 79 cents, or 35 cents less than last year. The rainfall for the week on the Pawai Reservoir was 93 cents, making 92 inches 96 cents up to date for the year.

A CURIOUS incident occurred in the House of Commons late on the night of the 14th ult. A lady, who was accompanied by an hon. member in the Lobby, was invited, as is quite customary, to view the interior of the House from behind the window at the side of the doors. The lady, however, took a wrong direction, and pushing open the swing doors, entered the House itself, advancing nearly up to the Bar, before the messengers in charge at the entrance had recovered from their surprise and could politely escort her outside again. Mr. MacNeill was speaking at the time on the Indian Budget—and the incursion excited much amusement.

"ATLAS" in the *World* writes :—The Indian Councils Bill has been withdrawn. In other words, the House of Commons has found it impossible to devote a small fraction of its time to the consideration of a measure which was promised by the Viceroy eighteen months ago, and which politicians of all parties concur in believing to be beneficial so far as it goes, the only debated point being whether it goes far enough. Our legislators are so occupied with trivial questions and petty personalities that they seem unable to attend to matters of real imperial importance. If they cannot spare the time necessary for the regulation of the affairs of the Indian Empire, had we not better hand over our possession in the East, like Heligoland, to some one else.

THERE appears to be some doubt as to the exact nature of the recent disturbances on the Derajat border. It is now reported, says the Allahabad paper, that the Mahsuds attacked the Darwesh Khel Waziris with whom they have been at loggerheads for some time past. After the opening of the Gomal the Darwesh Khel raided on the Mahsuds, attacking the Khajuli Kach post, but were beaten off with a loss of eight or nine men killed and a number wounded. The Mahsuds have retaliated, and the feud is thus likely to be kept alive. These disturbances will continue until the political arrangements with the Waziris living along the Der

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

MR. MALABARI'S MISSION.
A POWERFUL COMMITTEE FORMED.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Mr. Malabari's appeal on behalf of the Indian child-wives, which has been endorsed by the *Times*, has produced a deep impression in the highest circles in England.

An influential Committee has been formed, its members including former Indian Secretaries of tate, former Viceroys and Governors, the best legal and medical authorities, dignitaries of the Church, and Congress leaders.

The Press cordially supports the appeal, which avoids discussion of Indian social customs, but exposes the cruel inconsistencies of English law and the false position occupied by Government in its neutrality towards the matter.

AN INCIDENT OF THE GUATEMALAN TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 2.

The daughter of Senor Barrundias attempted to shoot Mr. Nizner, the American Minister in Guatemala, yesterday.

Mr. Nizner escaped, having luckily held in front of him a book into which the bullet entered.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's baronetcy was gazetted last night.

CHOLERA AT RED SEA PORTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Cholera is decreasing at Jeddah, but is reported to be raging with great virulence at Yembo.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Trades Union Congress at Liverpool has rejected by a large majority the inclusion of land nationalisation, suggested by the president in the Parliamentary programme.

A SHIPOWNERS' FEDERATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

An influential meeting of shipowners has been held, at which a resolution was adopted for the federation of the shipping trade in the British Empire to deal with the Labour Questions, and resist the tyranny of trades unions.

The meeting at which one hundred millions capital were represented has promised to give its suppert to the Australian shippers.

FUNDS FOR AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Labour Unions are collecting large sums for Australia.

FAILURE OF THE LIVERPOOL COTTON "CORNER."

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Mr. Sternstrand, the head of the Liverpool Cotton Corner, has failed owing to a drop in cotton prices, and his losses are estimated at a quarter of a million sterling.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The baronetcy of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has been officially announced.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

LISBON, SEPT. 2.

The King of Portugal is ill with typhoid fever.

AN AUSTRALIAN EMPLOYERS' UNION.

SYDNEY, SEPT. 2.

A great meeting was held here to-day at which an Australian Employers' Defence Union was formed.

DHULEEP SINGH'S PARDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

The following correspondence have been published in the London *Times* of the 3rd inst.

(From Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.)

My Lord,—I write to express my great regret for my past conduct towards her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and I humbly ask her Majesty to pardon me, and I trust entirely to the Queen's clemency. Should her Majesty grant me the pardon, I promise obedience to her wishes for the future.

(From Lord Cross.)

Your Highness,—Her Majesty's Government have considered your letter of the 27th July, expressing regret for your past conduct, and throwing yourself on the clemency of her Majesty. I am now commanded to inform you that on the understanding that your Highness will remain obedient to the Queen, and will regulate your movements in conformity with the instructions that may be issued, her Majesty, by the advice of her Ministers, accords to you the pardon that you have sought.

(From Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh.)

My Lord,—I am directed by my father to acknowledge the letter containing the gracious pardon of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The Maharaja will write as soon as he is able to express himself his thankfulness and satisfaction.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RAMSAY HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 3.

Colonel Erksine will discuss with the Public Works Department at Simla while there the question of the contribution the State Railways of Upper India may make to the Ramsay Hospital at Naini Tal.

THE VICEROY'S INDISPOSITION.

H. E. the Viceroy has recovered sufficiently to take carriage exercise. He will pay a flying visit to Nabha and afterwards to Pattiala.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 3.

Mr. George Hamnett, C.I.E., who retired from the Uncovenanted Service last year, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council. He is an Eurasian.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS' GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

At a meeting of the Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department, held at Simla, the following resolutions were moved:—(1) That the meeting notes that the Parliamentary enquiry did not embrace the special case of the Civil Engineers; (2) the report of the Committee is considered to be satisfactory so far as it recommends the removal of some invidious distinctions in the civil sections of the department; (3) the meeting is of opinion that the Civil Engineers' Association should press the claims of Engineers as heretofore and urges, that all support be given to the Central Committee; and (4) the meeting also considers that certain communications to the press made by the Pall Mall Committee of the Uncovenanted Association were misleading.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT H. H. DOUGLAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

Lieutenant H. H. Douglas, R.N., of H. M. S. Investigator, died this morning at his residence, at Wanowrie, of typhoid fever. The deceased was quite a young man, and only been in the country for eight months, and he leaves a young widow and an infant, ten months' old. He was buried this evening with full military honours, the Royal Fusiliers having supplied the firing and carrying party. The coffin, which was enwrapped with the Union Jack, was carried to the cemetry on a gun-carriage, drawn by eight horses, with Gunners of the Royal Horse Artillery. The Rev. Mr. Horne conducted the funeral service The deceased was well liked among his messmates, who are much depressed by his death.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Sir Henry Morland presided, and the others present were:—Colonel Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. N. Kabrajee, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkisandas Narotumdas, M. B. Barbhaya, Fazulbhoy Visram, and M. N. Banajee.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

In the course of his report for the second quarter of 1890, which was submitted, the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, states:—

The health of the City has been very favourable during this quarter. The mortality is 1,415 less than in the last quarter, 1,347 less than in the second quarter of the last year, and 880 less than the average. The death-rate which was 25 in the first week of the quarter fell to 17, an unusually low mortality in the week ending the 17th of June. This unusually low mortality indicates, I believe, a favourable rainfall and a normal season. I have before drawn attention to the relation between variations in the rainfall and fluctuations of the mortality. Although the mortality for the whole City is as low as 20·02, and although in some densely populated localities as the Market the death-rate is as low as 16·60—the Market has 8·80 persons to each square yard—yet the mortality in some districts, and especially in two districts in the suburbs, is high. The two districts in the suburbs where the mortality ought to be low, but is high even though there has been a great expansion of population—are Parell and Byculla. I have in other reports referred to the causes influencing the mortality in Parell and Byculla, and of these I have drawn special attention to the absence of drainage in portions of the districts, but during the past hot season there has been another cause—insufficient and impure water. In these districts the water delivered has not been sufficient and has contained much vegetable impurity, and people have had to go to wells for water. It must be remembered that in districts, where the working classes live, the supply of water must be full and freely delivered within a certain period, if the water is to be fully and freely made use of. The mortality is lower than in any corresponding quarter of the last five years. Exclusive of still-born, 4,645 deaths were registered during the quarter, being 1,415 less than in the last quarter and 1,347 less than in the corresponding months of the past year; the death-rate is equal to 20·02 per 1,000 of population, the increase of population since 1881 being calculated. At the burying and burning grounds of the City, 3,175 bodies were buried, 1,476 burnt and 305 conveyed to the Towers of Silence. 3,693 living—1,836 male, 1,767 female—and 311 still-born, births were registered, being 99 less than in the last quarter and 53 less than the corresponding quarter of the last year. The birth-rate is equal to 15·53 per 1,000 of population, allowing for the increase of population since 1881, and 1863 on the population of 1881.

Dr. Cowasjee pointed out that Dr. Weir in the report said that at Parell and Byculla the increase in the death-rate was due to insufficient and impure water. He did not agree with Dr. Weir in that, as had it been so there would have been an increase in the deaths from diarrhœa and cholera. But instead of that there had been a remarkable decrease in deaths from diarrhœa and cholera.

It was agreed to forward the report to the Corporation for their consideration.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Municipal Secretary read a letter, dated 31st ultimo, from the Commissioner, suggesting, for the sanction of the Corporation, the appointment of Surgeon H. C. L. Arnim, Indian Medical Department, as Acting Health Officer, during Surgeon-Major Weir's absence on privilege leave.

It was pointed out however, that it was not in the power of the Committee to sanction or even recommend the appointment as it lay entirely in the hands of the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee said he intended to give notice of motion for the next meeting of Corporation, to be held on Monday, that he would move the appointment of Surgeon-Major Kirtikar to fill Dr. Weir's place during his absence. He did not say he had any objection to Surgeon-Major Arnim, but the gentleman he intended to propose was a Surgeon-Major in the Army, who knew Bombay, and was well-known himself. He did not see the use of appointing an officer for three months, who did not know the city.

THE PAWAI WATER.

The Committee further considered accounts of the Pawai Water Works, laid on the table by the Commissioner. While the accounts were being discussed

Dr. Cowasjee enquired if there was any truth in the statement made by Dr. Blaney at the last meeting of the Corporation, that streams of night-soil passed from the Pawai village into the Pawai reservoir?

The Municipal Commissioner assured the Committee that Pawai water was as good and wholesome as Vehar water. The water had been carefully examined by the Chemical Analyser to Government, and the results of his examination clearly showed that there could be no animal pollution in it.

Dr. Cowasjee: Quite right. There cannot be any animal pollution, for if there was any, it would surely have been detected when the water was analysed.

Mr. M. N. Banaji enquired if the Commissioner intended to purchase any more gathering ground for the Pawai reservoir.

The Municipal Commissioner said that in view of the existing copious supply of water and the water-supply from Tansa, which they expected early in the year 1892, he did not think that there was any necessity for purchasing any more gathering ground.

Dr. Cowasjee and other members of the Committee agreed with the Commissioner.

In reply to Dr. Cowasjee, the Commissioner said that there was a strict watch and ward kept near the Pawai village, so as to preclude any possible pollution of the Pawai water.

The accounts were then recorded.

There was no other business of importance and the Committee adjourned.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered...	67 42	68 51	70 64	56 77
Sept. 3, Wednesday ...	0 33	...	0 3	...
Total...	67 75	68 51	70 67	56 77
Total of corresponding date last year	64 91	68 ...	68 93	62 14
Do. in 1888	55 16	51 ...	52 56	51 57

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DURBAR AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 1.

A DURBAR was held by Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner, N.D., at Ahmedabad, on the evening of the 20th August last, with a view to publicly delivering to Lala Mulk Raj, station-master, B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railways, Sabarmati, the *sanad* conferred by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The spacious building, "Huthesbhai Wadi," which is generally made use of on public occasions, such as this, had been beautifully and tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, &c., under the supervision of the City Magistrate Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastoor, while a full regimental brass band was in attendance, which considerably enhanced the pleasures of the evening.

Cards had been issued by the Commissioner to both European and Native ladies and gentlemen, and the following were among the number of those who responded to the invitation and were present at the Durbar:—Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner, N. D.; Mr. G. B. Read; Mr. E. M. Fulton, C. S., District Judge; Mr. S. Doig; Major Brown; Mr. J. Quin, C. S.; Mr. J. K. Kabrajee, C. S.; Mr. I. O'Callaghan, General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Mr. J. Conder; Mr. D. F. Powell; Mr. C. Crommelin; Mr. C. Thompson; Mr. H.G. Arnott; Mr. and Mrs. Bourne; Mr. and Mrs. McAffee, B. A.; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie; Mr. E. Giles; Khan Bahadoor and Mrs. Khandalawala; Khan Bahadoor and Mrs. P. H. Dustoor; Mr. W. Major; Seths Mangalbhai Premabhai, and Manibhai Premabhai; Rao Bahadoor Ranchod Lall Chotta Lall, C. I. E.; Rao Saheb Mahiputram Roopram, C. I. E.; Khan Bahadoor Bomanjee Eduljee Mody; Rao Bahadoor Choonilall; Seth Sarabhai Maganbhai; Framji Pestonji Vakeel; Khan Saheb Byramji Framji Vakeel; Mr., Mrs., and Misses Nowroji Kakabodji Mody; Mr. Krishnarao Bholanath; Lallas Nihalchand, Fatechand, Brijmohan Lall, Moolchand, Gedhan Lall, and many others. At about 4-45 p.m. the durbar hall was fairly well filled with ladies and gentlemen, and a little after 5 o'clock Mr. James arrived, and the durbar was then opened.

Mr. James, in his very interesting and eloquent speech, said?—This is not the first occasion that it has fallen to the lot of the Ahmedabad citizens to perform a duty such as the one devolving upon them at present, for on looking back through the old history of the Guzerat he found that about 150 years ago when the Mahomedans and Mahrattas were at war and Ahmedabad was in a state of siege, intimation was received that a *farman* from the King of Delhi was about to come, and the moment this was heard by the leaders of the two armies, they ceased to fight and began to rejoice why? simply in honour of the Imperial *farman*. Now, ladies, and gentlemen on this occasion also a similar *farman* has been received from H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and we have assembled here this evening to perform the pleasant duty of doing honour to that *farman* by presenting this sanad to Lalla Mulk Raj. (Applause.) Mr. James said:—Before giving an account of the services rendered by Lalla Mulk Raj, which led to his having been granted the honorable title of Rai Saheb, it is necessary to give a short history of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The Chamber of Commerce of Bombay had pressed on the Government the necessity of connecting Bombay with Upper India by a line of railway to run by way of Ahmedabad, the shortest route. The representations of the Chamber did not at first find favour with the Government, but they still persevered in agitating the scheme until in the year 1875 during the tenure of office of Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, it was decided to construct a metre gauge line from Ahmedabad northward in order to effect the desired through communication between Bombay and Upper India, and although the evils and difficulties of a break of gauge were represented by that powerful body the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, yet, the original proposal was carried out and the traders had to be contented with a metre gauge line of railway rather than no railway at all, but it is well known that this was a serious mistake on the part of the Government at that time as was soon afterwards found out. On the 1st January, 1881, this line was opened through for traffic of all description, and Sabarmati became a very important junction station for the transhipment of goods from broad gauge wagons to metre gauge wagons and vice-versa. At the commencement the difficulties and inconveniences attendant upon the break of gauge as foreseen by the Chamber of Commerce presented themselves much to the annoyance of the traders whose goods suffered considerable delay in transhipment but a proper system was adopted from the 1st January, 1882, when the management of transhipment work was taken over by the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, and Lalla Mulk Raj was first appointed as a chief goods clerk in charge of the transhipment work and again as station-master in charge of both the passenger station and goods work. Mr. James, continuing, stated that he would take the opportunity of giving some figures to show the amount of traffic dealt with at Sabarmati, which are as follows:—

Year.	Number of metre gauge wagons unloaded. Up traffic.	Number of metre gauge wagons loaded. Down traffic.
1881.....	22,073	12,251
1882.....	23,143	13,717
1883.....	45,815	21,175
1884.....	38,384	20,825
1885.....	67,094	28,364
1886.....	69,923	35,472
1887.....	40,678	26,858
1888.....	61,770	29,948
1889.....	66,216	32,875

The greatest number of wagons transhipped in one day was 760 and the greatest weight transhipped in one day was 4,000 tons.

The time taken in transhipping the contents of one train was one hour.

These figures he said show that during the last nine years the trade between Bombay and the North-West Provinces and Punjab has been considerably increased by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway route, and merchants get their goods as quickly as if there were no break of gauge to contend with, which satisfactory and good results are principally due to the most commendable exertions and assiduous labours of Lalla Mulk Raj, who is a resident of the Punjab, and belongs to an old and respectable family. In the year 1874, Lalla Mulk Raj joined the service of the State Railway as a goods clerk on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem. His pay is at present Rs. 210, and this rapid promotion was the result of the zeal, integrity, and industry displayed by him in the performance of his work, and it was for these meritorious services that H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer upon Lalla Mulk Raj the title of Rai Saheb as a personal distinction, and he (Mr. James) hoped that this would serve as an encouragement and prove an incentive to others to follow in the footsteps of the Rai Saheb. Mr. James, in concluding said, that in transhipment work a large supply of labour was necessary, and this has been very creditably supplied by a respectable citizen of Ahmedabad, Mr. Framji Pestonji Vakil, who has held the contract for transhipment of goods since the year 1882.

The *sanad* was then formally presented to Rai Saheb Mulk Raj and the customary garlands of flowers were thrown over his neck.

Mr. O'Callaghan, General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, on rising, said that after having listened to what Mr. James had so ably, fully, and in such a complimentary manner stated, very little was left for him to add further than to express his entire satisfaction with the services rendered by Rai Saheb Mulk Raj to the railway, and to state that the transhipment of 4,000 tons by cooly labor in one day was unprecedented even on English railways and in conclusion while he had much pleasure at the title of Rai Saheb having been conferred upon Lalla Mulk Raj he said that he considered the honour conferred that evening on Lalla Mulk Raj was an honour conferred upon the management of the railway also. (Hear, hear.)

Rao Saheb Mahipatram Roopram, C.I.E., translated the speeches into the Guzerati language and on behalf of the citizens of Ahmedabad thanked the Government and Mr. James, and congratulated Rai Saheb Mulk Raj.

Rai Saheb Mulk Raj expressed his heartfelt gratitude to H. E. the Viceroy for the honour conferred upon him that evening and also to Mr. James for presenting the *sanad*. He said that in rendering the services they had just heard about he had done nothing more than his duty towards the Company that paid him so handsomely for doing it, and to see his services so much appreciated was only a proof of the kindness of his superiors and of the hard work of his subordinates for which he took that opportunity of gratefully acknowledging his obligations. He then in fitting terms acknowledged the assistance rendered to him by Messrs. Framji Pestonji and Co. (who as was already mentioned have the labour contract) in carrying out his ardour and responsible duties and in concluding thanked all present and said that he would consider this the proudest moment of his life.

The durbar was then closed on the usual distribution of flowers and *pan-supari* about 6-30 p.m.

On the same evening a grand nautch party was given by Lalla Nehalchand Sahib, father of Rai Sahib Mulk Raj in the spacious goods shed at Sabarmati, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Nearly all the European and Native ladies and gentlemen of Ahmedabad and Sabarmati were present, and the entertainment continued till a very late hour, and was a complete success as were also the arrangements which had been made by the Rai Sahib for the convenience and comfort of his guests.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

WHEN a year ago the Bombay Philharmonic Society rendered for the first time "The May Queen,"—since in fact the Society sprang into existence,—it has been our pleasant duty to state that it has steadily progressed. Truth is not always pleasant, and if the truth be admitted now, it must be said the concert of Tuesday evening did not by any means come up to expectations. Looking back to the concert of a year ago, which consisted of a miscellaneous programme, followed by a rendering of "The May Queen," which was indeed good, it was certainly anticipated that Tuesday evening's concert would be as good as the last at any rate. But candour obliges us to say that the concert of Tuesday was a distinct falling off from that given a year ago, and that being so, it cannot be termed a brilliant success. Whatever may have been the cause, the music occasionally fell somewhat flatly on the ear, and there did not appear to be that nice balancing of the parts for which Mr. Nixon has hitherto been complimented. Not that there was very much fault to be found in this regard either; but that is a feature which has distinguished our Bombay musical union in the past, and it is a pity if familiarity with a piece, which they have once rendered with success, should cause them to have less regard for the phrasing. An excellent start was made, the opening chorus "Wake with a smile," being one of the best, while the finale was delivered with all the required vigour, and met with such a storm of applause as almost amounted to an encore. Indeed, the audience showed by keeping to their seats for a few minutes, that they would have been delighted to have heard the last number repeated. Mr. Chisholm again essayed the lover's part, singing the solos allotted to him with all the ease and charm as formerly. If Mrs. Walker was not in her accustomed form, more credit is perhaps due to her for her appearance on Tuesday night than on any former occasion. She was by no means well, and had she been doing herself justice, she would have remained at home. But it is not her nature to disappoint her friends and admirers if she can possibly avoid it. She merits every praise for her pluck in coming out, and the thanks also of those who were present for appearing before them. As the concert proceeded, and as she warmed to her work, she appeared to forget in her enthusiasm her indisposition, and was the first to assent to the loud calls for a repetition of the trio, beginning "Shall a clown that beauty wears." Mr. M. F. Reid made a very good appearance as bass soloist, his singing of the air, "'Tis jolly to hunt," a long and very trying solo, in particular, being rendered most creditably. It was indeed a great improvement on his first attempt a year ago. Miss Carpenter as contralto soloist had not much opportunity of shining, but she sang, as usual, very pleasantly. Still less as a soloist had Mrs. Squire, but she sang her recitative, "Now that the tree is drest," very sweetly and melodiously. Mr. Johnston bore the whole labour of accompanist on the piano, playing with great effect and ease.

It would appear that the Philharmonic Society mean to go in for hard work now. In a few weeks, probably the first week in October, "The Revenge," will be repeated, with a miscellaneous programme of vocal and instrumental music in front, and it may be interesting to those who like to hear music adequately rendered to learn that "The Revenge" will be accompanied by an orchestra. Following that, in all likelihood in October also, will come "The Creation," and "The Bride of Dunkerson," both with selected orchestra.

A JOCKEY SUSPENDED AT LUCKNOW.

THE Lucknow stewards have held an inquiry into the conduct of the jockey Dunn when riding Lord William Beresford's horse Cumberland in the last race on Saturday. After the bell rang for the jockeys to mount for the race Dunn, though repeatedly ordered to go out, hung back in the enclosure in a manner that raised suspicion, and the assumption was that he wanted to interest himself in one of the horses in the race. Then, instead of going across the shortest way to the post, he took his horse at a good pace a long way round the course, and in the race he lay a long way behind. The stewards at once held an inquiry, and on Sunday evening published the following decision:—

"The stewards of the Lucknow Races, having taken into careful consideration the whole of the evidence and statements in the case, unanimously declare their conviction that Dunn purposely made no attempt to win the race, and they hereby, under Rule VIII. para. (2) of Part II. of the Calcutta Turf Club Rules, suspend him from riding during the remainder of the meeting, and, further, strongly recommend that his suspension be extended, under the same para, to all meetings under the Calcutta Turf Club Rules for a period of one year."

The foregoing is signed by Colonel Turnbull, Captain Dewar, Messrs. Alexander and Lawrence, Captains Renton and Hopkins, Major Need and Colonel Williamson. The decision has been sent to Calcutta for confirmation by the Calcutta Turf Club.

THE BENGAL GOLD MANIA.

ORDINARY business in the market at Calcutta was on Monday almost suspended owing to excitement over gold-mining shares. There are already six Bengal gold companies in existence, writes a correspondent, and the number is being rapidly augmented. A seventh company sprang into existence on Saturday, the capital of four lakhs being allotted in a couple of hours. A local paper says:—

"After a frenzied struggle worthy of the South Sea days, to-day an eighth company is to be floated, and the prospectus of a ninth has been issued. The shares of one company have gone up a thousand per cent, and its capital of Rs. 50,000 has attained a value of five lakhs. The market value of another company's nominal capital of 11½ lakhs is about 30 lakhs. It is not easy to account for this fever on the basis of any ascertained and published facts. What the practical results of the mining operations may prove still appears to be a matter of pure speculation."

AFFAIRS IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A FORT WHITE telegram of Sunday last says:—Brigadier-General Wolseley and staff came in yesterday from No. 3 Stockade, and during the afternoon inspected the outlying picquets. To-day the General will visit the hospital and inspect the post generally.

At present there is a break in the rains, and we are getting fine sunshine days with occasional showers.

Lieutenant Webb, 38th Bengal Infantry, is now on his way up from Kalmeyo to take command of the detachment of his regiment quartered here. He is bringing up eighteen more men with him, which will make up the strength of the detachment to 158 men.

Sickness among the troops still continues, though, owing to the spell of finer weather, the number of admissions to hospital are decidedly fewer.

The two Chin prisoners who have been sent back from Myingyan are expected in to-day, and if the Siyins agree to our conditions and surrender all their captives within four days the two captives will be liberated: if not, then they will again be sent down to Myingyan jail. The Siyins are at present keeping very quiet, and are apparently anxious to come to terms; but they are not to be trusted unless put under the proper oaths, which they consider binding.

Nothing further has been heard regarding the Kamhows, except that they intend waiting until our negotiations with the Siyins are completed before coming in to interview our representative. Should a new post be made in the direction of Kennedy Peak during the ensuing cold weather it will probably force the Kamhows to show their hand, and decide on their future attitude towards us.

THE INDIAN TROOPING PROGRAMME.

THE following is the programme of the movements of Her Majesty's Indian Marine ships in connection with the relief of troops on the Eastern and Western Divisions during the trooping season, 1890-91:—

The Tenasserim leaves Port Blair on the 22nd September 1890, and arrives at Bombay on the 1st October; leaves Bombay on the 15th October, and arrives at Aden on the 22nd October with No. 2 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The Canning leaves Bombay on the 1st October 1890, and arrives at Cannanore on the 3rd October, empty; leaves Cannanore on the 6th October and arrives at Madras on the 12th October with unserviceable ordnance material from Cannanore for Calcutta; leaves Madras on the 16th October and arrives at Calcutta on the 20th October with material and details; leaves Calcutta on the 31st October and arrives at Rangoon on the 4th November with the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; leaves Rangoon on the 9th November, reaching Bombay on the 29th November with the 1st Battalion Border Regiment; leaves Bombay on the 24th November, reaching Calcutta on the 4th December, empty or with details; leaves Calcutta on the 9th December, reaching Rangoon on the 13th December with the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment; leaves Rangoon on the 22nd December, reaching Bombay on the 2nd January 1891 with 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers; leaves Bombay on the 13th January, arriving at Madras on the 20th January, empty or with details; leaves Madras on the 21st January, arriving at Bimlipatam on the 23rd January with head-quarters and wing of the 9th Madras Infantry, and No. 1 Company of the Madras Sappers and Miners; leaves Bimlipatam on the 24th January, arriving at Rangoon on the 29th January with head-quarters and wing of the 28th Madras Infantry and No. 1 Company Madras Sappers and Miners; leaves Rangoon on the 1st February, arriving at Negapatam on the 6th February with 8th Madras Infantry; leaves Negapatam on the 7th February, reaching Bombay on the 13th February, empty; leaves Bombay on the 17th February, reaching Karachi on the 19th February with 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers; leaves Karachi on the 22nd February, reaching Bombay on the 24th February with the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry and No. 2 Battery Western Division, Royal Artillery; leaves Bombay on the 27th February, reaching Karachi on the 1st March with the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers; leaves Karachi on the 4th March, arriving at Bombay on the 6th March with 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment; leaves Bombay on the 9th March, reaching Karachi on the 11th March, with the 2nd Bombay Infantry; leaves Karachi on the 14th March, reaching Bombay on the 16th March with the 8th Bombay Infantry and No. 1 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners; leaves Bombay on the 19th March, reaching Karachi on the 21st March with the 4th Bombay Infantry; leaves Karachi on the 24th March, reaching Bombay on the 26th March with the 13th Bombay Infantry.

The Mayo leaves Aden on the 23rd October, 1890, and arrives at Bombay on 30th October with No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners; leaves Bombay on the 22nd December, reaching Madras on the 29th December, empty or with details; leaves Madras on the 31st December, reaching Rangoon on the 5th January, 1891, with wing 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; leaves Rangoon on the 10th January, reaching Madras on the 15th January with wing 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment; leaves Madras on the 20th January, reaching Port Blair on the 24th January with 75 convicts with guard; leaves Port Blair on the 25th January, reaching Rangoon on the 27th January empty; leaves Rangoon on the 1st February, reaching Madras on the 6th February with 6th Madras Infantry; leaves Madras on the 24th February, reaching Rangoon on the 1st March with wing 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment; leaves Rangoon on the 6th March, reaching Calcutta on the 10th March with wing 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

The Dalhousie leaves Bombay on the 22nd December 1890, and arrives at Madras on the 29th December, empty; leaves Madras on the 31st December, reaching Rangoon on the 5th January 1891, with wing 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwalls Light Infantry; leaves Rangoon on the 10th January, reaching Madras on the 15th January with wing 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment; leaves Madras on the 29th January, reaching Bimlipatam on the 31st January with wing 9th Madras Infantry; leaves Bimlipatam on the 2nd February, reaching Rangoon on the 6th February with wing 23th Madras Infantry; leaves Rangoon on the 10th February, reaching Madras on the 15th February with 32nd Madras Infantry and No. 5 Company Madras Sappers and Miners; leaves Madras on the 24th February, arriving at Port Blair on the 28th February with wing 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment for Rangoon; leaves Port Blair on the 28th February, reaching Rangoon on the 2nd March with one Company 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry from Port Blair to Rangoon; leaves Rangoon on the 6th March, and arrives at Calcutta on the 10th March with wing 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

LADIES' SAFETY HABITS.

IN a former letter on hunting, writes a correspondent to the *Madras Mail*, I noticed several of the new "Safety" habits which have been invented of late years, all of them excellent in their way. Still, accidents will happen, and the safety arrangements, though satisfactory in, say, nine cases, fail to act in the tenth, and yet another experiment has been made by an enterprising tailor. It is a fact that since the introduction of the riding habit made of thick cloth and moulded with infinite care and a multiplicity of gores and darts to fit the saddle as well as the rider, accidents in the hunting field have multiplied. In the old days habits were of broadcloth, or at best what we should call a very light Melton, and they were pleated into a band at the waist, so that when a lady was thrown there was plenty of play to prevent the habit catching on the pommels, and if it did the cloth was certain to tear, so that there was little chance of the modern scare of being hung up." "*Mais nous avons change tout cela*, and the consequence is that the modern habit, which will stand almost any amount of weight and strain without tearing, and which abounds in pockets and niches exactly suited for catching securely on to the pommel when the rider is unseated, is answerable for many a lamentable accident; all the more so as women ride to hounds now-a-days, relying on the pommel, who are not in any sense good or courageous horsewomen. The latest improvement in habits is one invented by Mr. Alexander Scott of 15, South Melton Street, Grosvenor Square. It differs wholly from the safety habits of other makers, and is, in fact, very like the garments worn by men. The lady as she sits in her saddle is as free from the embarrassment of a skirt as if she had merely borrowed her husband's or her brother's garments. But there is this small but very necessary addition to them; a panel or apron of cloth is attached as far as the knee of the right leg, and is buttoned down the left side, as far as the saddle; from thence it falls quite free, like the front breadth of a skirt. There is a second panel or breadth to be worn behind when the rider is dismounted and which is suspended by buttons under the front breadth when not in use. When worn, this second breadth hooks on to the lower portion of the front of the habit, so as to loop it up for walking in a not ungraceful style. There are the usual straps for the heel of the stirrup foot and for the toe of the other, which suffice to keep the habit, or panel in its place when the wearer is riding, and there is certainly this advantage about it that the dangerous gores and pockets are done away with, and there would seem nothing that could very well catch on the pommel in case of an accident. Meanwhile, with one of the coat bodies now in fashion, there is nothing to show the uninitiated that this garment trenches very closely on the attire of the other sex. This habit is in use among some of the best known hunting ladies, and appears to give perfect satisfaction. It, of course, belongs to that class of safety habit which contemplates the rider taking her skirt with her, and not leaving it to the horse in case of an accident. Anything which will tend to lessen the deplorable fatalities which have now become too common in the hunting field is to be welcomed, and the modern habit is at all times so singularly ungraceful when the rider is not mounted that Mr. Alexander Scott's invention may fairly claim to have a better appearance than the ordinary skirt, at the same time that it certainly tends to safety.

A REPORT that Garibaldi's widow is about to re-marry is confirmed by the *Sardegna*, of Sassari, where we read: "Doctor Gabriel Tanferna, who is engaged at the Naval Academy in Leghorn, pursued his studies in this city. The widow of General Garibaldi made his acquaintance, we believe, on the occasion of the illness of her son, Manlio, about two years ago. Last June, when Signora Francesca (the widow) was staying at Maddalena, she was visited by Admiral Tatbrai and his wife, and in the presence of other visitors, officers, and friends, introduced Dr. Tanferna as her future husband. The wedding-day is not yet fixed.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *text* of Sir J. Gorst's Indian Budget statement made in Parliament on August 4 is now before us. Though it tells a "tale of financial prosperity" it is an extremely disappointing statement,—I mean of course from the India tax-payer's point of view. The Under-Secretary of State for India is as anxious as Sir D. Barbour to put the surplus for the current year as low as possible—apparently for fear of having an irresistible demand for remission of taxation to face. In March last, while the Windom Silver Bill was before the American Legislature, and the silver quotations ranged over 1s. 5·5d., Sir David elected, on the basis of fluctuating averages, to take exchange at 1s. 4·5d.—full one penny lower than the current rate, and estimated his Budget surplus at Rx. 270,400—an estimate which, being so low as to amount to little better than a balancing entry in the account, precluded all practical discussion about measures of fiscal relief. Four months later, Sir J. Gorst makes his budgetary calculations at 1s. 6·5d. per rupee, when the market rate is well over 1s. 7d. The American Silver Bill is law, and monthly purchases of silver by the American Treasury have commenced with the effect of putting the rupee permanently on the upward incline, and so calculating and further allowing for a fall off in opium and railway receipts, anticipates a surplus of Rx. 1,870,400, at the same time, however, warning us against being too sanguine in the matter. "The Committee," he is reported to have remarked, "must not be too certain that the estimate of 1s. 6d. would be realized," and although there is at present a surplus of Rx. 1,870,400, it cannot be reckoned on with anything like certainty, as a rise of 1d. in the value of the rupee would effect a gain to the revenue of Rx. 930,000, and a fall of 1d. would cause a loss to the revenue of Rx. 1,050,000." Scarcely a month passes by, since this warning is uttered, and exchange to-day stands at 1s. 8 23-32d., *i. e.*, full 2·25d. higher than the Under-Secretary's budgetary rate; and "for credits three months' sight" at 1s. 9d. The financial effect of this rise in the value of silver is, according to Sir J. Gorst's own calculations, a net addition to his expected surplus of Rx.2,092,500, presenting a total surplus for the current year of Rx. 3,962,900, or say close on four crores. The position of things may be summarized thus:—

Sir D. Barbour's estimate of surplus (on the basis of 1s. 4·5d. per rupee.)	Rx. 270,400	(21st March last.)
Sir J. Gorst's estimate (at 1s. 6·5d.)	1,870,400	(4th August.)
The present estimate (at 1s. 8 25·32d.)	3,962,900	(1st Sept.)

Thus, a large surplus is already certain, and a still larger surplus in prospect almost assured. But besides it has to be borne in mind that this estimate of surplus two crores, according to Sir John's, or four crores according to our present calculation is reached after ample provision has been made for all the extraordinary charges of the current year. These special demands on the estimates of the year amount to no less than Rx. 2,253,600 (Rx. 1,351,300 in connection with the the Army, and Rx. 892,300 on account of special Defence Works, and stand charged against the current revenues—particularly the second item, agreeably to a revised decision of the Secretary of State, "who at first, following the example of the fortifications scheme)—Lord Pal

this rate of rise in the consumption of salt disappeared during these two and a half years, but even the level of 1886-87 has been lost by nearly seven lakhs of maunds. This is a diminution in the people's consumption of this prime necessary of life—to the extent in all of over a million and a half maunds—which, I submit, cannot be described as "no substantial falling-off." The diminution is serious and significant, coming as it does upon the tide of fair seasons of over a decade. Such diminution, it cannot be too often urged, does not affect the upper or the middle classes, but the poorer classes, numbering about 60 millions of the population, and it is these latter who are condemned to eat less salt when it is dearer. The total consumption of these eighty millions at the rate of 10lbs. per head per annum may be put at ten million maunds, and a decrease to the extent of a million and a half must mean a decrease in the consumption of these poorer people of a pound and a half per annum per head. What such a reduction in the annual allowance of a prime necessary of life in the case of these suffering masses signifies need not be pointed out. But we have a right to insist and expect that in the face of such a reduction, the clear duty of Government should be to seize the earliest possible opportunity of remitting the extra eight annas of the salt-tax—"reluctantly" put on to meet a special emergency—now when that emergency no longer exists, and the Finance Minister has on his hands a surplus so perplexingly large that he scarcely knows what to do with it.

Looking at the matter in this light it is to be deeply regretted that Sir J. Gorst with such an advancing and abounding surplus at his free disposal, has not seen his way to announce relief to the poorer millions in this matter of the salt-tax, nor even to hold out a hope of such early relief. To say as he does that "the salt-duty should be considered as a temporary measure and that the reduction of it should be effected as speedily as possible"—is to simply repeat the assurances of two years ago, which, however, have thus far come to nothing. If the possession of a clear surplus of two to four crores after all the ordinary and extraordinary charges of the year have been met and amply provided for, does not render in the opinion of Lord Cross a reduction of the salt-duty financially advisable. The prospect of relief in respect of it must appear indefinitely postponed. However, there is no reason to despair. Justice may be delayed but cannot be denied.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Sept. 2. X.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE BABUL BHOJA MAHIMWALLA.

Mr. Dhairyawan, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule, which were granted.

RE ALLABAKHIA DEWRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, asked for an adjournment of the examination of the witnesses for a week. Mr. Inverarity agreed on behalf of one of the witnesses, and as there was no objection for the rest, the application was granted.

RE THUCKER DAYAL KUTCHRA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, remarking that the outstandings were very large and were being collected by the Official Assignee. The Court granted an extension for three months.

RE MICHAEL SPITERI.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE DOSSA KIRPAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for a month's adjournment of the hearing on the ground that his client was endeavouring to settle with his creditors.

Mr. Lang, for a creditor, had no objection to a fortnight's postponement, remarking that what they required was that the insolvent should deposit certain books with the Official Assignee, which he had hitherto omitted to deposit.

The insolvent, who was in court, agreed to deposit any books which might not have already been deposited; and on the understanding that he would deposit the books in the course of the day, the application for an adjournment was granted.

RE DYAL RUTTONSEY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order, which expired that day.

RE SANTLAL BEHARILAL.

On the application of the same learned counsel, this insolvent was granted on extension of his interim order for three months.

RE MANOCKJEE EDULJEE TADIWALLA.

Mr. Manker applied, on behalf of the insolvent, for a postponement of the hearing on the ground that the books, which had been deposited by his creditors in the translator's office, had been detained there for a long period, and that the insolvent had no access to them until lately.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, said that the insolvent did not appear to be really seeking the benefit of the Act. The schedule was filed in 1889, and yet since September 1889, he had not served notices to some of the creditors.

His lordship remarked that the insolvent had been apparently very dilatory. The application for a postponement was refused.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Sittaram Janardhan Naik; Chinca Charles Joseph; Vallabhdas Jootha Thucker; Ahilajee Bapujee Londay; Essa Oosman Memon; Oowasjee Hormusjee Moola *alias* Mehta; Becher Godhowjee Jani; Alfred Bartley; Sakoor Moosa Memon; Jacinto Caetano Vaz; and Tar Mahomed bin Mahomed Memon.

THE BANDORA CHIMBAI CHRISTIAN FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

REV. F. HILLENKAMP, S.J., Vicar of St. Peter's Church, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following local and outstation donations, received from 1st February to 31st August, 1890, towards the cost of purchasing boats for poor and destitute fisherfolk of Chimbai, Bandora :—

	Rs.
H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay	25
Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	25
Mr. P. A. Mendonca, Aden	39
H. H. the Maharaja Bahadoor of Travancore, G.C.S.I.	
H. H. Maharanee Surnomoyee of Casimbazar, C.I.	20
H. H. the Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch)	10
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.	10
Mr. R. Proctor Sims, C.E., Bhavnagar	10
A Friend (thro' Rev. J. Koensgen, S.J.), Kirkee	10
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. Scott,	5
Professor W. Wordsworth, M.A., C.I.E.	5
Major G. W. Martin	5
Captain Wm. Crowder	5
Khan Bahadoor Darasha Dossabhoy, Surat	5
Mr. Muhammad H. Hakim, Barrister-at-law, Karachi	5
Mr. W. Richardson	5
Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel	5
Messrs. E. D. S. and Co	5
Mr. S. D. Sassoon	5
Mr. Jalbhoy A. Sett	5
Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit	5
Mr. Furdoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy	5
Mr. Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	5
Mr. J. Chaves, Kamptee	5
Mr. F. Fernandez, Mhow	5
M. N. B.	5
Sums under Rs. 5	20

Further contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged in the local newspapers.

Bombay, 3rd September.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, the charge of murder against Emaumoodin Mithakban, was resumed before Mr. Richardson. Superintendent Grennan appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's surgeon and police surgeon, deposed to making an autopsy of the body, at the morgue. There was a small wound half an inch long on the forehead over the right eye. There was a bruise (indented) on the forehead over the left eye. The skull was extensively fractured, in fact the whole of the forehead was battered in. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the *post mortem* appearances, he was of opinion that the cause of death was hemorrage from the wound on the neck. The knife now shown to him could have inflicted the wound in the neck. The piece of wood now shown to him could have produced the fracture of the skull if the deceased had been struck with it on the head.

Hoosein Mea Ebrahim, a ticket-seller of the Elphinstone Theatre, at Falkland Road, said he recognised the accused as the person who went to the Elphinstone Theatre on the night of the 23rd ultimo, and purchased a pit ticket for one anna. He then had on his person a *bundee* similar to the one now produced.

The case was then adjourned for further hearing till to-day.

MUNICIPAL FEDERATION AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday you have an editorial note referring to the proposal of appointing a joint Municipal Council for the three areas included under the name Poona. It is not quite clear whether you approve of the project; but I think I am right in supposing that you do not condemn it. Excuse me for saying that in the absence of full particulars an opinion of the kind you express is perfectly excusable. The subject is of some importance, and I am sure you will allow the use of your columns for a discussion of it.

At the very outset, let me inform you that the Municipality of Poona has not formed any opinion upon it. The body has appointed a sub-committee to consider the subject and draw up a brief for the guidance of its delegates, so that it would be premature to guess what attitude the body will assume towards the suggested reform.

The proposed reform has a previous history which, I humbly submit, must be studied before forming any opinion upon the Government proposals. What passes under the charming name of a federation of the three bodies, is not federation at all. The unification is not desirable; it has never been wanted by any of the three bodies, and if the idea is carried out it will, I fear, defeat the objects for securing which it has been proposed. I shall not be surprised if the bodies concerned condemn it on the ground that it is prejudicial to all interests concerned. The idea of a federal union between the three bodies is believed, and not without reason, to have originated with Lord Reay; but without claiming to be in the secrets of the late Governor, I may be permitted to say that what he meant was a joint committee under Section 31 of Act II. of 1884, for the construction and maintenance of the drainage works. That he meant this and nothing else can be clearly seen from that portion of his reply to the Municipal address, in which he referred to his inspection of the large railway station, which the G. I. P. and the S. M. Railway Companies are constructing. There are, besides drainage, three or four other questions relating to the sanitary condition of Poona, in which the three municipalities are jointly interested. They are the construction and maintenance of a night-soil depot, the removal of the brick and tile kilns and tanneries near Guttekdi, and perhaps a general slaughter-house. Government Resolution No. 2282 of 13th June, 1889, clearly refers to the matters I allude to, and Lord Reay's idea of a joint committee had its origin in the representations made to his Government about the removal of these nuisances. To father the present scheme upon him is therefore far from just.

If any additional evidence is necessary to show that Lord Reay's Government had nothing like the present scheme in view, I would cite the authority of Government resolution Nos. 4195, dated 2nd December, 1886, and No. 2726, dated 10th September, 1887, in which the principle of delegating executive powers to an individual was declared to be against the essence of the policy of self-government. I think I have made it sufficiently clear that the idea of creating a joint executive for the three municipal areas has nothing to do with Lord Reay's administration, but that it is the child of somebody in the present Government. For myself I believe it is a lucid illustration of Aubrey's government by chief clerks. The present scheme has in it all the features of which Aubrey has so justly complained of in the February number of the *Westminster Review*. The learned writer, in speaking of the Local Government Board, says the Local Government Board reduced to its elements is a myth. The final result of the system is that a nameless clerk armed with the authority of the Board, dictates to the local administrators, who have been elected by the ratepayers, the method in which rice puddings shall be made for sick paupers, the salary or pension payable to an under-nurse, and how to carry out provisions for lighting, drainage, and road-scraping. This abstraction called a Board, has as many eyes as Argus, and as many hands as Briareus. The local authorities throughout the kingdom. . . . are circumscribed, inspected, controlled, audited, counselled, and checked in endless ways. A gigantic spider's web has been spun, and the slightest touch on a remote filament is instantly transmitted to Whitehall. These are remarks which most emphatically apply to the present case. Facts have recently come to light which show that Government policy towards the Poona Municipality during the last two months is not the policy of the official hierarchy that is supposed to control affairs, but that it is the policy of an invisible clique. The scheme of the joint municipal council and the Government Resolution to which it is an accompaniment, appear to me to have grown out of a minute of Mr. Plunkett, dated 10th October, 1887. Mr. Plunkett, as you perhaps know, is the last link in the chain of the long list of the controlling officers created by the Municipal Act Amendment Act. It is an open secret in the city of Poona that most of the communications about which the Municipality recently expressed its dissatisfaction have their origin in the Topkhana, and the public of Poona, I am sure, will not be surprised if one of these days they learn that the secret inquiries which Mr. Plunkett is making under instructions from the Collector, are for the purpose of collecting material which may be useful in justifying the remarks contained in para. 3 of Government Resolution No. 3665 of 9th August. I have not the least intention of referring to the subject-matter of the inquiry here, for my information about them is not direct. I only allude to it because I find in the letter which the Municipality has addressed to the Collector in connection with the Resolution, a cleverly given challenge to Government to quote the chapter and verse on the authority of which they were pleased to pass that rather too severe condemnation of the work done by the Municipality. I have myself taken pains to find out the remonstrances of Government and instances in which supervision of municipal establishment could be said to be lax. But my efforts have been of no avail. And those who have the best chances of knowing what is passing, tell me that if people guess that the Resolution is the indication of a pre-determined policy, and that the enquiry is the preparation of a voucher for it, they are not much beside the line of truth. To return to the subject of Government proposals. Federation, as the term is commonly understood, means a union of governments in which the agreement is to maintain a central authority and to subordinate themselves to it. In the arrangement proposed it is not meant to create a general corporation for the combined area and making the three bodies subordinate to it. The idea is to allow the three present bodies to continue as they are, with their establishments and everything, and to create a directorate out of them for the carrying out of the executive administration. It is not stated in the scheme what the relations of the present executive will be to those proposed to be created, nor are the relations of the directorate with the present committees of management defined. If the joint council is to be a supervising body, it is natural that the idea will not be received favourably, because the thing is a costly luxury; it will be the White Elephant which the municipalities ought justly to refuse to maintain. If it is to be a subordinate body, the arrangement will create great friction. I do not know what element in the scheme is calculated to secure efficiency.—Yours, &c.,

CIVIS.

DEAD-LETTER OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

THE following articles are lying in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, and must be disposed of by auction unless claimed within three months.

PACKAETS ADDRESSED TO ENGLAND OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERCEPTED FOR NOT FULFILLING THE PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS.

Adress.	Particulars of contents.	Cause of non-delivery.
Klaar, W., Gablonz.	Wreath of false pearls.	Not *bona fide* sample of merchandise.
Irving, Mrs., Cecil J., Africa.	Laced cloth & a letter.	Do
Rasch, G. O., Hamberg.	A pair of Tinsel bangles.	Do
Talati, Pestonji Framji, Hongkong	A pair of slippers ..	Do
Thompson, Mrs., Belfast.	Baby's bodice and a pair of socks.	Do
Lewis, Mrs., G. H., London.	One elastic socks ..	Do
Martyr, Miss, London.	Bodice	Do
Yule, Miss, Sunbeam, Aberdeen.	One white silk shawl.	Do
Gale, Miss, L. M., Surrey, England.	On woollen neck-cloth piece.	Do
Gehenurater, Frau, Germany.	Two silk gauze handkerchiefs.	Do
MacMurree, Mrs., London.	Photos	Closed against inspection of contents.
Welch, M. Bath, England.	One Album of British & Foreign postage stamps & 6 pictures only.	Do
White, W. E. Aden.	Sponge	Do
MacDonald, Mrs., Scotland.	One black stocking.	Do
Florence, Miss, Maggie, Shetland.	Photo views	Do
Weston, Mrs., A., Ireland.	Photo of Tajmahal on a marble slab (in broken state.)	
Eestinkarl, Hamberg.	One empty glass bottle.	Likely to injure the mail.
Stathacopulo, Greece.	Cigarettes	Exceeding the prescribed number.
Noyce, Miss F. Canterbury.	Xmas card & a letter.	Letter not transmissible in a packet.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

AN ACQUITTAL OF MURDER REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. TAKIRAPA BIN MULHARAPA.

THEIR lordships resumed consideration of a petition by the Government of Bombay, dated 16th November, 1889, appealing against an order of acquittal passed on the 20th May, 1889, by Mr. J. L. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in the case of the accused, who was charged with murder. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, appointed by the Court, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was, on the 20th May 1889, charged before the Sessions Judge with the murder of Parwati, a girl fifteen years of age. She was suddenly attacked on her way home from a *jatra* by a man with a sickle, who, without saying a word, struck her a blow on the abdomen, which cut through her *saree*, penetrated to her stomach, and cut the intestines, which protruded; and the girl died in about eight hours. There were five eye-witnesses who were with the deceased when she was killed. The Sessions Judge did not disbelieve the presence of these witnesses, but he disbelieved their identification of the accused. Besides, the Session Judge remarked, the police patel, in in his first report, had not said a word about the accused being the man who cut the deceased. The accused was acquitted and discharged. Government appealed on the grounds that the Sessions Judge had, without sufficient reason, distrusted the evidence for the prosecution. There having been before the Court the evidence of no less than five eye-witnesses to the crime, the lower Court disregarded the entire evidence on the ground, not that they were not present, but that they had not identified the assailant, whom they had seen in broad day-light, and who was a fellow-villager of theirs. The lower Court, it was further stated, unnecessarily suspected the entire evidence, because the police patel, an illiterate person, did not, in his first report to the police station, give sufficient details for the identification of the accused person. The lower court, considering the exhibits in the case, ought to have held that the name of the accused had been given quite early on the 5th April 1889, the night of the murder. The lower Court improperly distrusted the evidence as to the finding of the sickle upon information given by the accused; and that it did not give weight to the disappearance of the accused immediately after the commission of the crime, &c.

On the 12th February last, after argument of the appeal, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine directed the Sessions Judge, under section 428 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to take additional evidence. On the 1st July last, the additional evidence forwarded by Mr. Johnston was considered before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Candy. Their lordships, however, were of opinion that the enquiry was still defective; and that notwithstanding the delay which has already taken place in the disposal of the appeal, it was necessary, in the interests of justice, that the enquiry should be completed. The Session Judges was again directed to take further evidence on the points indicated, and report it to the High Court within one month. The case now came up before the Court a third time, that is, before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, who reversed the order of acquittal in the case, and, finding the accused guilty of murder, sentenced him to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said: The further enquiry ordered in this case on the 1st July last has now been made, and shows that the accused was named by the deceased Parwati as her murderer shortly before she died. There seems to be no good ground for distrusting the witnesses who depose to this fact, or for holding that Parwati could not have seen and recognised the person who attacked her. It is not likely that she would have denounced any person but the one who really attacked her. As pointed out in our former orders in this case, there is no ground apparent for doubting the honesty of the eye-witnesses of the murder, who all profess to have recognised the accused as the person who attacked Parwati. The question for consideration with reference to their evidence is whether they really recognised him. The murder was committed in day-light. The accused was well known to the witnesses, who were walking with the deceased, in Indian file, when she was attacked. The features of the assailant were not apparently concealed by the cloth which he had on his head. In these circumstances, it is not probable that the eye-witnesses would have been mistaken. If they had been questioned by the police patel of Kodi Yellapur before he dispatched his report No. 10, and had then been unable to say who the murderer was, then of course their evidence could not be acted on; but the mere omission of the patel to name the murderer in that report does not really affect their evidence. They do not belong to the village of Kodi Yellapur, where the murder was committed. They belong to the village of Adur, and were not questioned by the patel before he despatched his report. When they were questioned the next morning by the chief constable and the magistrate, they denounced the accused as the murderer. Their evidence appears to be good evidence, on which it would be perfectly safe to act. There is no ground, moreover, for distrusting the patel when he says that he sent the valekar, Ghafar, from the scene of the murder to the head constable at Kudla to report orally that the accused had wounded Parwati. The chief constable and the head constable say that such a message was given to them at Kudla; and their evidence and that of the patel is, we think, to be preferred to that given by Ghafar on the 23rd April last. Nor do we believe the witness Ningapa when he says that, at the time when he wrote the report No. 10 for the police patel, it was not known by whom Parwati had been wounded. It was certainly, according to our appreciation of the whole evidence in the case, well known in the village of Kudli Yellapur, by whom the murder was committed, immediately after it was committed; and we believe also that the head constable despatched his report No. 13, as deposed to by him, from Naregal, before he reached Kudli Yellapur. That report contains the name of the accused, and was prepared partly on the information furnished by exhibit No. 10 and partly on the information given by Ghafar. We see no ground for suspecting that the whole case against the accused was concocted at Kudli Yellapur after the arrival there of the chief constable, the head constable, and the Brahmin patel of Naregal. The accused was not to be found in his village after the murder. There can be no doubt that he absconded at once. He was not arrested till eleven days after the murder was committed. After his arrest he told the police that "he had thrown away the sickle in the Naregal tank." In consequence of this information, search was made in the tank for about four hours by about thirty men; and a sickle was found in the place indicated by the accused. The discovery of this sickle is undoubtedly strong evidence against the accused, who must have thrown it in the tank before his arrest, and probably while he was running away from the scene of murder, which is about half a mile distant from the tank. We have no doubt whatever as to his guilt, the proof of which seems to us, indeed, to be overwhelming. But as the Sessions Judge and the assessors arrived at a precisely opposite conclusion, and as many months have now elapsed since the accused was acquitted, the delay in making the appeal, and the further enquiries which we considered necessary in the interests of justice, having occupied a long time, we refrained from passing a sentence of death. We reverse the order of acquittal passed by the Court of Session. We convict the accused Fakirapa bin Mulharapa of the offence of murder, punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, for which he was tried; and we sentence him to transportation for life.

DACOITY.

IMPERATRIX VS. RÂMA WALAD VITHU KAJTRY.

This was an appeal against a decision of Mr. S. Tagore Sessions Judge, Sholapore, who on the 19th April last, sentenced the accused to seven years' transportation, under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, for the offence of dacoity. Mr. J. E. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Gandy, appeared on behalf of the appellant. Briefly the case is that the accused was, in company with 15 others, charged with the commission of dacoity on the night of January 8th last at a village named Katraj near Poona, in the house of a dhangar to the patel's family of that village. The Sessions Judge remarked that the principal evidence against the majority of the accused were two extra-judicial confessions made by two of the accused themselves. One was to the effect that the dacoits first assembled in a field near their villager, and then started off to Katraj, and looted the complainant's house. Some of them had slings, and the others entered the house to plunder it. The accused Rama came out with a copper pot full of money, which was subsequently divided in a field near their own village. The Sessions Judge, therefore, convicted and sentenced the accused with others to seven years' transportation.

Their lordships, after due consideration of all the circumstances of the case, together with counsel's arguments, dismissed the appeal, as they saw no reason to interfere with the sentence passed by the Sessions Court.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. KIRKHAM'S GARDEN PARTY.

THE *Rast Goftar* discourses :—At Mr. Kirkham's garden party in Poona, Lord Harris made a neat little speech in reply to an address given to him by members of the Local Branch of the National Indian Association. His Excellency spoke in praise of the object of the Association, which is to make Englishmen and Indians better acquainted with one another by bringing them together at social gatherings, by studying the social wants of natives and trying to help them forward in their endeavours to better themselves. Lord Harris observed that "for many years India has been able to judge an Englishman as he is in India, in no way distinguishable from Englishmen at home, except that he has exchanged the conventional chimney-pot for the sola-topee. Now steam has put it in the power of Indians to make his acquaintance at home, amongst native logs, and judge for himselves whether there is much difference." We do not know whether Lord Harris himself notices any difference between the Anglo-Indian and the Englishman at home. But we may assure his Lordship that natives consider that the difference does exist in a remarkable degree, and that it is all in favour of the Englishman on the other side of Suez. . . . This attitude engenders in both races a mutual distrust, misunderstanding, and coolness which it is the aim of the National Indian Association to remove. The object is noble, and although its members may not convert all Englishmen and Englishwomen to their own views and feelings, they can each in their own sphere of activity do an amount of good which in the aggregate will simply be invaluable.

INDECENCIES AT THE MOHARUM.

The *Dinbandhu* says :—In connection with the Moharum processions there is one matter to which we invite the attention of our energetic Commissioner Colonel Wilson. We refer to the disgustingly indecent exhibitions of gestures which are made by those who accompany the taboots in the presence of crowds of people of both the sexes, who assemble to witness the *tamasha*. In no other city that we know of, is so much license allowed, as in Bombay, and we appeal to Col. Wilson in the name of public morals and decency to put a stop to those filthy exhibitions. There is no reason at all, even once in a year on an occasion like the Moharum, to permit on the Queen's highway and in the presence of her respectable subjects males, females, and children, such shockingly immodest demonstrations as are to be seen in the taboot processions of Bombay, contrary to law which strictly prohibits indecent behaviour in public places. If European ladies and gentlemen who are specially invited to witness this *tamasha* understood the meaning and significance of those gestures and signs, they would retire with disgust and never care to see it again. We entreat our Sunni brethren also not to allow in their religious processions such tomfoolery but to give them all the solemnity of a grand funeral. We find that it is not the Musalmans so much who are to blame in this respect, but the non-Musalman classes who run amuck on these occasions, and who can be easily stopped if an example is made of some of them or a manager of a taboot or a panja is held responsible for the good behaviour of his gang. Col. Wilson has already done a great service to the public by stopping indecent performances, the sale of obscene books and photos and we now request him to do the same as regards these disgusting exhibitions.

The *Gujerati* remarks :—There is no reason why some Hindus should make themselves very ludicrous and even offensive on certain occasions. Some Hindu fishermen in the recent procession made themselves intolerable by throwing dead fish tied to strings at innocent men and women, and then pulling it back. This was a very objectionable mode of making themselves merry at the expense of other people in the presence of police sepoys, and it is certainly a pity that Hindus should attempt to outbid every one else in making themselves most ridiculous by playing all sorts of pranks, mischievous or otherwise, and making gestures some of which make all decent people turn away their faces from the scenes before them. Some of those strangely coloured figures who love to put on oily black all over their person from head to foot, and contribute so much to the intense merriment of the populace, also exceeded at times due bounds and tried to extort money by threatening others with their holy touch. We feel that sure if these objectionable practices had come to the knowledge of the respectable Mahomedan gentleman, who are in charge of their taboots and their men, or to that of the police, they would have endeavoured to check them by all means in their power.

THE RIGHTS OF THE KHOTES.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—After an interval of fourteen years the *Khoti* question has once more cropped up into public prominence. It was in the days of Sir Philip Wodehouse that the rights of the Khotes were threatened with extinction. And, we think, it was the robust advocacy of so trained a lawyer and an expert in Khoti land tenure as the late Mr. Mandlik that their prescriptive rights were not altogether trampled under foot. But for his strenuous and manly struggle, carried on almost single-handed, the Khotes might have been snuffed out of existence at the very time. It is a matter of regret that the settlement arrived at in 1880 is again sought to be upset by the reactionary policy which has now regained ascendency in matters of State. It forebodes no good to the people; but it is to be hoped the strong sense of justice and impartiality which animates Lord Harris will come in the way of these reactionaries and the luckless Khotes. It is passing strange that a Committee should have been appointed to sit on their rights *in camera* and no public intimation of it should have been given to those most vitally interested. Then, again, the Committee is to sit at Poona while the Khotes are at Ratnaghery and other distant places. That does look as if the Government were at all anxious to give the Khotes a full and fair opportunity to state their case. This is grievous. We trust Lord Harris will personally investigate the grievances and cause every facility to be given to this ill-starred class of land-holders before any decisive action is taken. As matters stand at present it seems that the whole procedure is most arbitrary and un-English. To tolerate it would be tantamount to a grave official scandal.

The *Native Opinion* asks :—Why are the Khotes being condemned unheard and behind their backs! In our opinion the Government has blundered grievously in this connection in two respects. In the first place Government ought to have abstained from any attempt to tamper with the rights solemnly vouchsafed to the Khotes by Government in 1830 on the basis of the Resolution of 1876; secondly, if the Government felt itself called upon to touch them by the exigencies of the administration or the necessities of the times, it should have proceeded openly and in the broad light of day allowing the parties concerned to have their say, in an open and constitutional manner. By thus abstaining from a straight forward and manly policy, the Government stands condemned at the bar of public opinion.

The *Indian Spectator* says :—A suggestion has been made that Mr. Justice Candy ought to be appointed on the Committee formed by Government to settle the much vexed question about the rights of the Khotes of Ratnagiri. The Khotes have good reason to complain that they have not been altogether fairly treated. It was hoped that the Khoti Act of 1880 would prove a satisfactory and final settlement of the question, and the Government through its responsible officers even gave the Khotes to understand that the Act would be regarded as settling once for all the rights and liabilities of their peculiar tenure. But, after ten years, the question is once more revived and naturally the Khotes are a little indignant that Government is now trying to up-set an arrangement to which, ten years ago, it had solemnly pledged itself. Under these circumstances, to say the least, the Khotes ought to be allowed to have their own representatives on the Committee, and if they think Mr. Justice Candy can represent them best, their prayer ought, in all fairness, to be granted.

THE CONGRESS AND ITS DELEGATES.

Says the *Rast Goftar* :—Mr. Eardley Norton, one of the Congress delegates, has returned from England a radical more than ever. From what appears from a telegraphic summary, he has delivered a fiery address to his constituents, as he may love to call them, in Madras. He gained, no doubt, the plaudits of his audience by alluding to "the degrading political serfdom of India," spoke contemptuously of the British officials in this country, and crowned it all by denouncing the Conservative party as the stupid party, and announcing that the Congress party would declare openly in favour of the Radical party. So the Congress or, at all events, some of its members have at last begun to show the cloven hoof. We do not know whether Mr. Norton has launched this thunderbolt with the seal and sanction of his revered chief. If so, there will be many sympathisers disposed to exclaim "O, save us from these friends!" It will be an evil day for India if it throws in its lot with one or other of the political parties in England and fights its battles on party lines. Our appeal must be made to Parliament irrespective of parties, on grounds of justice alone.

MILITARY NEWS.

FREE conveyance is sanctioned for the charger of an officer of garrison artillery, on transfer to a mountain battery, provided that the horse is an approved charger and is intended to be used as such.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

THE Council of the Governor-General met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday last, when there were present :—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E., presiding. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I., His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A., the Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K. C. S. I., the Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

PAPER CURRENCY AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill was a very simple one, and merely provided for the substitution of the word "eighty" for "sixty," in section 19 of the present Act; it was, therefore, considered unnecessary to refer it to a Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour also moved that the Bill be passed. He said that the question with which the Bill dealt had been before the public for some time. It had been widely discussed and generally approved. When he introduced the measure he explained its object and the grounds upon which it was proposed to take power to increase the amount of the Paper Currency reserve which might be invested in Government securities. He did not think that any further remarks were necessary on the present occasion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT AMENDMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble, the Hon'ble Mr. Croshwaite, the Hon'ble Baba Khem Singh Bedi and the mover, with instructions to report within one month.

The motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION ACT, 1886, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886. He said :—

"The main object of this measure is to extend the time within which certain registers of births, baptisms, namings, dedications, deaths or burials, not now admissible to prove such occurrences, may acquire a status which will permit extracts from them to be received evidence by following the prescribed procedure. Under Chapter V of the Act they may be submitted to the Registrar General in view to their being scrutinized by Commissioners, and if found apparently faithful and accurate they will be certified under the hands of the Commissioners. Any extract from a Register so certified will under section 35 be available for the purpose of establishing the occurrence to which it relates.

"The time limited in the Act for taking advantage of this special procedure is one year from the date on which the Act might be brought into force, and, though the Act received the assent of the Governor General in March 1886, it was not brought into operation till the first day of October 1888. It was naturally thought that this period of a whole twelve month, in addition to the time which might elapse between the publication of the Act and its coming into force, would give ample opportunity to the custodians of old registers to become acquainted with the provisions of the Act, to consider whether or not their registers are already admissible under the general law, and if they had any doubt as to their admissibility to send them to the Registrar General in view to their being certified and obtaining an evidential value. But unfortunately the true import of this chapter of the Act does not seem to have been generally appreciated, and but few persons took advantage of its provisions until after the limited time, the first day of October 1889, had expired. It is therefore proposed to extend the time up to the first day of April next, or rather more than six months from the date at which the Bill which I am about to lay on the table may be expected to become law. The matter has already been explained in a circular letter issued from the Home Department on the 23rd July, 1889, and a further endeavour will now be made to bring it to the notice of all persons having the custody of old registers in such a shape as will be readily comprehended.

"Divested of all complications and technicalities, it may be simply stated in this way. Under section 35 of the Indian Evidence Act, extracts are only receivable if the registers have been kept, either (1) by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty, or (2) by some other person in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by law. Registers which come under either of these categories are admitted even now, and will therefore derive no advantage from the special procedure provided by Chapter V; and, indeed, as that chapter does not apply to registers which have been maintained under a special injunction of law, if any so kept are sent to a Registrar General he can do nothing but return them. Any person therefore having the custody of a register has merely to ask himself these two questions :—

"Were the entries in this register made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty?

"If not, were they made under any special injunction of the law?

If they were not made either by a public servant as such, or under any special provision of law, then, if the custodian desires to obtain for them that evidential status without which his register will be mere waste-paper, he must be careful to submit it to the Register General before 1st April next.

"As the Act is to be amended in this respect I propose to take advantage of the opportunity to remove a doubt which has been felt in some quarters, or perhaps, I should rather say in one quarter, whether it is competent to the Govenor-General in Council under section 33 as it now stands to appoint separate Commissioners for the several Provinces. For many reasons this will be a far more convenient course than to have a single body "of Commissioners for the whole of British India and the territories outside British India to which the Act applies."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins also moved, under rule 18 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor-General, that the Bill be taken into consideration by the Council at its next meeting. It was, as he had already explained, of a very simple character, and he thought that it might be considered and passed at the next meeting of the Council.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN SALT ACT AMENDMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Salt Act, 1882, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble, the Hon'ble Baba Khem Singh Bedi and the mover, with instructions to report within one month. The motion was put and agreed to. The Council adjourned to Thursday, 11th September.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 31st August, 1890 :—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported.	Rainfall on date.	Total during 1890.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.
Ghadechi	17 36	2	17 38
Songad	12 49	..	12 49
Dhola	18 72	4	18 76
Chuda	10 37	..	10 37
Chital	11 3	..	11 3
Jetpur	4 45	..	4 45
Jetalsar	4 53	..	4 53
Upleta	9 68	..	9 68
Wansjalia	9 4	..	9 4
Porebandar	12 53	..	12 53
Junagad	23 18	..	23 18
Veraval	19 98	..	19 98

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the rainfall return of the principal B. B. & C.I. Railway stations, showing the actual rainfall gauged during the week ending Monday (9 a.m.), the 1st September, 1890 :—

	In. ct.		In. ct.
Bandora	78 23	Broach	24 69
Panjoo	78 82	Baroda	24 86
Vaitarna	89 81	Mehmedabad	22 99
Palghar	68 2	Ahmedabad	20 43
Gholvad	65 96	Viramgam	26 23
Damaun	76 44	Wadhwan	5 80
Bulsar	60 22	Dabhoi	27 94
Naosari	46 11	Sevalia	25 90
Surat	55 68	Godhra	31 51
Kim	42 41	Kharaghora	12 80

PL

SPORTING NOTES.

The first day's sport at the Kempton Park August Meeting was of a fairly interesting character. The weather proved fine and a large company was present. Half a dozen animals contested the International Breeders' Two-Year-Old Stakes, for which odds were betted on Uaisoru, but Mr. Brodrick-Cloete's colt failed to stay and the race was won by Minuet, who scored her maiden victory for Mr. A. Taylor, her owner and breeder. Mr. Gottschalk's Peacemaker won the Felthorpe Mid-weight Handicap; Mr. W. Redfern's Polynesia the August Handicap; and Mr. W. Blake's Winifred a Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate.

T. Loates was called before the Stewards on Friday (8th ult.) to explain his riding of Papyrus in the Lewes Handicap. The colt waited in the rear for the greater part of the journey, with the result that Loates was unable to overhaul Cromartie, who secured the prize by three parts of a length. Loates admitted that he had ridden a bad race. He was censured, and was cautioned in addition for having disobeyed the orders of the colt's trainer.

The regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club commenced on Tuesday (12th ult.) and several good races were contested. The Iverna won first prize and the Thistle second in the match for yachts exceeding 40 rating. For yachts from 10 to 40 rating the Deerhound took first and the Clarissa second prize. In the handicap for yachts above 10 rating, the Vanaara took first, the Lethe second, and the Foxglove third prize. The Iverna, Yarana, Thistle, and Vetkyrie started for the Rear Commodore's prize. After a splendid race the Iverna took the first and the Yarana the second prize. In the second race the Castanet, Deerhound, and Creole started. The Creole won the first prize of £40; the Deerhound second, £20. In the third race the Dragon (F. C. Hill) took first, and the Velsie (Captain Towers Clark) second.

A Melbourne telegram informs us that articles have been signed between Peter Kemp, the Australian oarsman, and William O'Connor, the Canadian sculler, for a sculling match for the championship of the world and a Police Challenge Cup. The race, which will be for £500 a side, will take place in March next on the American Pacific Coast, over a three mile course. The same despatch states that a match has been arranged between Kemp and Stansbury, and will be rowed over the Parramatta course in October. It is probable that there will be no stakes.

Racing was witnessed in pleasant weather at Windsor on the 14 ult., and so inviting did old Father Thames look in the afternoon sun that many there were who divided their attention between punting on the race-course and punting on the river. Fields were very much on the small side, but still sport was very enjoyable even if the majority of backers did get the worst of it in the battle of odds. Plungers began well when they laid odds on Gold Reef in the Manor Plate, as Mr. Lee's horse in George Cholomer's hands made all the runnings, and won very cleverly by three parts of a length, and once more those known to the initiated as the talent scored when White Wings, whose way was paved with Rookdale in his stable, romped home pulling double, with odds of 4 to one betted on her, in the Stand plate.

But the way of backers is hard, and they were not destined to find other events cut and dried for them, a fact to which they were rudely awakened by the result of the Berkshire Plate, in which Alec Taylor served up another of those surprises with which he has been regaling us of late. With Beauharnais, who at Goodwood scarcely ran up to expectations raised by his victorious *debut*, and Romance well penalised, two favourites were found in Euphony—who ran third to Flodden Field and Haut Sasne at Goodwood—and Gone Coon, a son of Golopin and Hors de Combat reported to be better than Romance at home. To this pair the race would have been confined had it not been for Simonetta, whose previous performances behind Fuse, Siphonia, and The Deemster at Kempton Park, and again behind Cereza in the Zetland Plate at Leicester, said so little for her chance that she started with odds of 10 to 1 against her. Inside the distance, Simonetta closed with Euphony and Gone Coon, and a desperate race ended in Simonetta winning by a neck from Gone Coon, who, in turn, was only a head in front of Euphony.

In the Two-Year-Old Selling Plate Meadow Sweet beat the better backed Anglesey, and was sold to Mr. A. Day for 280 guineas. Corbeille, who is in foal to St. Gatien, made a very creditable last appearance in public in the Forest Welter Handicap, as giving lots of weight away to all her opponents she won handsomely from Lady Careless, neither Quartus nor Tartarus having anything to do with the finish. M. Cannon thus on Mr. Hammond's mare won his second race during the afternoon, having previously steered Simonetta to victory. Mr. Abington, too, who had previously ridden White Wings, an easy winner, scored another victory on Charleston, who, despite the fact that he had ruptured a small blood vessel, had no difficulty in beating Master Percy and the two other two-year-olds opposed to him in the Mile Selling Plate, and found a new owner in Mr. Cockburn for 180gs.

Only a trio composed the field for the Castle Welter in which Polybius upset an even money chance in Brownie.

Paisley races, held in conjunction with Paisley fair are, insignificant as they may appear to south country sportsmen, among the oldest established in the kingdom. The course, which is for the time being on the St. James's Park is, as may be imagined, not the best in the world, but much has been done of late years to perfect the arangements at Paisley by Mr. G. Fisher, who is the moving spirit of the race course executive, and with Mr. R. I' Anson as handicapprr, Mr. T. S. Atkinson as clerk of the course. and Mr. M. I'Anson as starter, the carrying out of meeting is invariably conducted in quite as business-like a manner as other and more important fixtures.

Dauntless must have deteriorated sadly, as after being sent on over night with a view to the Bradshaw Plate he was easily beaten by Lady Cashier.

In the Steward's Plate odds of 7 to 4 on Lady Killer were upset by the Solent, and in the Ardgowan Cup Mr. Dick, a popular figure at all north country fixtures, rode his own horse, Princess Harold, to victory, and bowled over odds betted on Cambalu, who pulled up very leg weary.

Dazzle placed the Renfrewshire Handicap to the credit of the Duke of Montrose; Farington accounted for the Glasgow Welter; and El Sol had a walk over in the St. James's Park Handicap.

The rupture, says a contemporary, between Lord Hawke and the Yorkshire County Cricket Club Committee arose through a disagreement with reference to the team. His lordship wished to play the fast bowler, G. P. Harrison, and at the last committee meeting that player was selected to play against Middlesex. After this the Cantab, Mr. F. S. Jackson, was asked to play in the succeeding Yorkshire matches, and he agreed to place his services at the disposal of the county provided he was selected to play in the whole of the remaining matches, and the Emergency Committee found him a place by leaving Harrison out. This his lordship objected to, and to mark his sense of what he considered an injustice he at first refused to play in the Middlesex match, but when he found there was a player short he consented to take his place in the team. A committee meeting was to be held in the Pavilion at Bramall-lane on Tuesday, 19th ult., when it was considered doubtless an explanation would be made and the unfortunate affair amicably settled.

The following was the latest betting on the day the mail left for the St. Leger:—600 to 100 against Blue Green—t, 600 to 100 against Sainfoin—t, 300 to 30 against Surefoot—t, 200 to 14 against Right [illegible]—t, 1000 to 30 against Ponza—t, 2000 to 30 against Queen's Birthday—t, 1000 to 10 against Westminster—t.

For much more than a century cruel critics have been undermining the pedestal on which William Tell has stood before the world, and now even Switzerland itself gives him up. His "crags and peaks" no longer acknowledge him. A Geneva correspondent informs us that William Tell's adventures are, by order of the Cantonal Government of Schwyz, to be kept out of the school histories sanctioned in that canton. It is officially proclaimed that these Tell stories are a pure invention, owing their origin to a German legend. They also owe their survival to a German poet. Banished from history, William Tell as the hero of myth and fiction is left with the immortality which Schiller has given him. In contrast with the action of the Canton of Schwyz to-day, it is interesting to remember that the Government of Uri once publicly burnt the Burnese pastor's pamphlet which first definitely impugned as legendary the exploits of William Tell.

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Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
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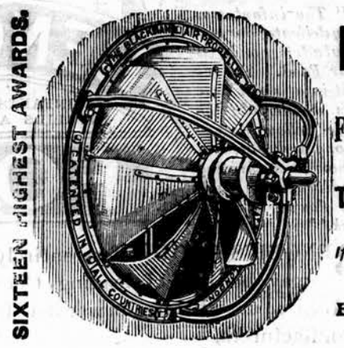
SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



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If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.
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"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
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May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
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TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

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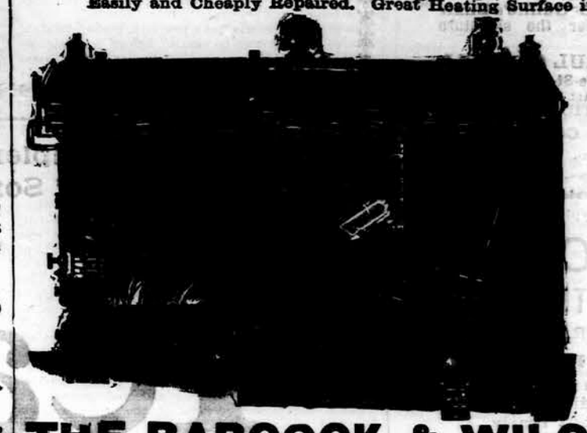
STEAM
BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.
ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



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Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.
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NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
21, BOTHWELL ST. GLASGOW, 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.
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Apply to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.
Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.
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Write at once for our splendidly illustrated Catalogue, containing 1,000 designs and prices of every description of Watches and Jewellery. Post free.
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J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

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Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.
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Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK
WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD
I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL, SHEFFIELD.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED
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TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
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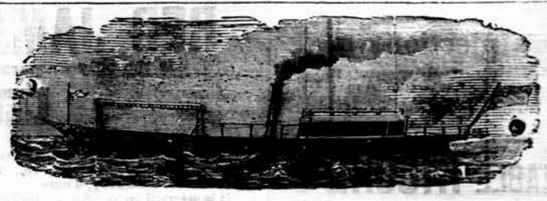

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

Have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Lafitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
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CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properdies of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA

The Best and Purest Cocoa.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent
SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

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HINKS'S LAMPS. (repeated)

HINKS'S LAMPS.

A DEPOT
FOR THESE WELL-KNOWN
ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been OPENED at RAMPART ROW,
next to Messrs. HAMILTON & Co.
LAMPS
Of every description kept in Stock.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Orders from Up-country promptly attended to
All Communications to be addressed to the Manager,
HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase, (see that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as "pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa pay claims at once that it is not pure.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste
TRADE MARK
LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.
The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, the flower of the flock."

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON — RICHD MATHEWS & Co's — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

[Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.
The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store throughout the Australian Colonies.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dyes. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED
EAU DE COLOGNE
is unequalled for its strength and delightful odour. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
ATKINSON'S
FLORIDA WATER,
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient, and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight Sept. 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, for they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA CHARLDINE RIPON.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most malignant of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled dealers. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS: LONDON: GORDON STREET & Co., 39, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.